THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. IX., No. 273. SHANGHAI, JULY 27, 1872. PRICE, TLS. 12 ⅌ AN.

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BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, July 20th, Mrs. Y. J. ALLEN of a daughter.

At Shanghai, July 23rd, the wife of ROBERT BERGMAN, of a daughter.

On the 7th instant, at No. 162, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of T. JACKSON, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 8th instant, at No. 3, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of A. J. WILKIN, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 25th July, AGNES, daughter of C. P. Blethen, Esq., aged 9½ months.

At Shanghai on the 26th July, FRANCIS EDWARD GWYN, of London, aged 34 years.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England	June 14	Hankow,	July 22
San Francisco,	„ 15	Yokohama,	„ 18
Hongkong,	July 18	Nagasaki	„ 24
Tientsin,	„ 21	Foochow,	„ 18

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.

Hongkong,	May 4	Received via Brindisi
Shanghai,	„ 28	June 14.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies Sold, by GEORGE STREET,

30 Cornhill.

LONDON (*E.C.*)

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THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 5.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872.

WE all recollect with painful vividness of remembrance how, only two years ago, China was seized with a strange frantic fit of superstition. The people seemed possessed by a dœmon alike unreasoning and implacable. There was nothing too gross to be believed against Christians. Stories that excited ridicule until they were found to be the seeds of such horribly real atrocities, were current everywhere. Nothing was too bad to be believed of the professors of the Western Religion. They were supposed to extract the eyes of the dying, to murder children, to bewitch persons of all ranks, sexes and ages, and generally to rage over the land with the malignity of fiends. They tore out eyes fast closing in death, in order to form a nauseous paste wherewithal to make proselytes of men. They impaled people alive, in order to add security to the foundations of their churches.

The vile book entitled "A Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrine" contained a few of the most ordinary accusations against the European and his faith. When we found ourselves in the midst of this wicked folly, it seemed that a glamour was cast over our vision. We fancied we had stepped back by some magic into the dark ages, and were altogether out of the 19th century. How could we talk of civilization and progress, when we suddenly saw facing us such a wall of prejudice and superstition. Argument, Demonstration and Reason seemed alike to lose their force, when we were confronted with men ready to shed innocent blood because they believed we had given them philtres and were about to extract their eyeballs in order to facilitate photography. All we had read of warlocks, night-hags, amulets, wizards, bogies, and walpurgis nights seemed to have come out of the domain of fiction, and to have become invested with a horrid vitality and energy for evil. A state very like this seems to have lately prevailed in Smyrna. We find in a recent report several facts which match very closely our own experiences. It seems that "the old superstition that the Jewish ritual enjoins the shedding of Christian blood at the feast of the Passover, is very generally received. The popular idea is that the Jews annually inveigle a Christian child into their toils, fatten it up as we do geese for Christmas, and then open its arteries to drain the blood. This blood, it is believed, is kneaded into the unleavened bread by the priests, who afterwards distribute the disgusting pastry to their congregations, for a small pecuniary consideration. The blood of a properly baptized Christian child or adult can alone be efficaciously used for this horrible purpose, the object of which is, as the legend goes, to cleanse the Jewish race in general, and the participators of the rite in particular, from the guilt of having shed innocent blood, in slaying the son of Mary nineteen centuries ago." The results of this absurd belief in Smyrna, are very similar to the results of the opinion as to foreign practises with regard to the eyes of dying people in China. A violent and wicked persecution of the Jews has lately raged in the Levantine City. Nothing so horrible as a Tientsin massacre has yet occurred, but this omission does not proceed from lack of will, on the part of the Smyrnaites. We cannot help thinking it is worth while to put the two events together. They prove the great fact that, under what form soever it covers itself, superstition is the same in every age and country. The Greek Christian of the Levant is only on a level with the Confucianist of China. He is not above him in enlightenment or knowledge. During the panic in this country, mothers turned the faces of their children away from the foreigner as he passed, lest the malign influence of the evil eye should be exercised. In Smyrna, we read: "Pretty and delicate woman will gnash

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their white teeth and clench their dimpled fists at the very name of "Jeu" during Easter week." The person who appears to most advantage in the matter is a Turk, Hamdi Pacha, Governor of Symrna. His equal handed justice seems to have been brought to bear with very great effect on the enthusiastic Smyrnaites, and the great lessons of toleration to the Christians were taught very effectively by the bayonets of the children of Islam. The popular disquiet here was not, for political purposes, connived at by authority. Where a superstitious people finds its vague fears confirmed by the sympathy of presumably more intelligent governors, and the overt threatenings of its rankling dislike encouraged by the guardians of order, is it any wonder that the excitement which timely treatment might have allayed breaks out, as at Tientsin, in the most apalling form of senseless fury, startling even to the weak Pilate of the hour? Had a man like Chung How occupied the post of Pacha, the blood of thousands of innocent people might have been shed, and the second of the Seven Churches of Asia might have witnessed horrors akin to those which occurred in Tientsin in 1870.

Summary of News.

The French mail of June 7th arrived on the 21st. The English mail of June 14th arrived on the 25th, four days before table time.

The Commons have accepted the Ballot Bill till 1880. The Royal Assent has been given to the Bill. Mr. Gladstone has announced that the Government will abandon minor bills. Parliament will be prorogued on 10th August.

The Queen has allowed the Prince Imperial to enter Woolwich Academy.

Great heat prevails at present in England. Strikes are increasing.

Cambridge won the China Volunteer Cup at the Wimbledon Meeting.

The Press is discussing the coal famine. Wallsend quoted 36 shillings.

10,000 colliers in Belgium have struck work.

The Geneva Arbitrators are discussing England's responsibility, which Lord Tenterden denies.

Cholera has appeared at St. Petersburgh.

French Loan, 28th July, 84½, twenty instalments.

The French Assembly has adopted several clauses—bill taxing raw material. They have voted Silk Duty 2½ per cent. without drawback.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to assassinate the King and Queen of Spain. The assassin was killed and other persons captured.

A homeward mail leaves to-morrow, by the P. & O. steamer *Ottawa*.

A telegram has been received in Hongkong stating that the *Donnai*, with the French mail of June 21st, did not leave Suez till the 9th instant, eight days behind her proper time. It is presumed that this has resulted from an accident or detention in the Canal.

A telegram received last night states that the steamer *Hongkong* arrived in London on the 25th inst., 50 days from Woosung.

The plans for the Tramway Scheme are this morning submitted for public inspection at the Municipal Council Offices. The Company propose to lay a line, of a guage of 3 feet 6 inches, from the extreme limit of the French Concession, adjoining the Police Station outside the Little East Gate, to the extremity of the old Broadway, near Mr. Hayes' new house. From the starting point we have indicated, the course of the line is along the centre of the Bund as far as Kinleeyuen. The Tien-how Creek will be crossed by an independent wooden bridge, alongside of the present one, and the line will then run along the main French Bund at a distance of 11 feet from the kerb of the footpath by the river front. A bridge outside that now existing, and at the same level, will take it across the Yang-king-pang, and conduct it to the new Bund, where it will keep the inside of the road, its centre line being about 8 feet from the railing of the new garden plots. The line skirts the outer side of the present Public Garden and crosses the Soochow Creek by a bridge built for itself, 11 feet 6 inches wide, and standing between the present iron bridge and the new one proposed as part of the Bund Scheme. The Hongkew and Boone roads are followed till the Hongkew Creek is reached, where a new bridge is provided for alongside the present one. The line then continues down the old Broadway to its termination. Various connections with wharves and godowns are intended, and extensions are proposed along the Soochow Creek Bund to a point where a street to be called New Broad Street is likely to be formed, which will allow the tramway to bisect the Settlement; while both ends of the main line may be carried further. Until the new Bund line has been formed, the present Bund would be used, the line being afterwards moved. The distance first proposed is 2¾ miles, which the cross sections raise to 4 miles, and the whole cost is estimated at Tls. 120,000.

A portion of the new French Loan of three milliards, regarding which a telegram appears above, is, through the Agency of the Comptoir d'Escompte, offered on the Shanghai market. The loan is issued at fr.84.50, and carries interest at 5 %. Fr.14.50 have to be paid on application, but the whole amount to be called up is spread over twenty months.

About 130 Volunteers, including a dozen Rangers and one gun from the Artillery, turned out punctually on Tuesday night, to take part in a general parade. The Corps was divided into attack and defence parties, which engaged in mimic warfare along the line of the Defence Ditch, between the bridge at the head of the Maloo and that leading to the Cemetery road. There was an immense crowd of foreign and native spectators.

A meeting of those interested in the Sailors' Home, was held on Tuesday. The accounts for eight months show a loss on working of $298.64, but a balance of $1219.75 still remains at credit of the Home. A motion was brought forward asking that the debenture-holders should accept a nominal rent for the Home, but was negatived by an amendment that the original plan of the constitution, which provides for the reduction of the debt to the debenture-holders, be persevered in. With some amendments, the constitution drawn up last year was continued. A motion that no wine nor strong liquors should be supplied in the Home was lost; but it was resolved that the bar should not be leased, as hitherto, but worked by the superintendent, on behalf of the Committee. A full report is given elsewhere.

The Amateur Wind Instrument Society's performance in the Garden on Wednesday was worthy of the success they have already achieved this season. The harmonious accord of the instruments seems, indeed, to go on improving. The pieces generally were played in perfect time and with admirable spirit, but the selection from Norma deserves to be specially noticed. We cannot recall an occasion when the Society have acquitted themselves better in the treatment of operatic music. A large number of people were in the Garden, but scarcely so many perhaps as on the last occasion, the weather during the interval having been comparatively cool. The *China Mail* has the following reference, in its issue of the 19th, to these performances:—

Shanghai exults in the possession of an Amateur Wind Instrument Society. The performances are very well spoken of. Macao also rejoices in the like blessing, though in somewhat "shaky" form, and rather more celebrated for wind than music. Hongkong's endeavours in the amateur windy department are even less musical, and certainly much less homogeneous than any of its sister communities.

A mandarin of red-button rank, who arrived recently from Soochow on business connected with the Land-tax, was accidentally drowned while proceeding from the Shantung Road jetty to his boat in the Soochow Creek, on Sunday afternoon. When nearing his boat, he rose to prepare for leaving the sampan, but doing so hastily, lost his balance and fell into the creek. A strong tide was running at the time, and he did not come to the surface again. The Chinese have been busy dragging the creek in search of the body, for the recovery of which a reward is offered.

A Chinkeang correspondent sends the following account of a gallant rescue:—On Sunday a gentleman's coolie, going off with a chit to H. M. S. *Leven*, fell overboard, and sinking immediately was rapidly carried away by the powerful current. The accident was observed from the gunboat, and one of the men, a young fellow, 20 years of age, of the name of Pigeon, without a moment's hesitation or even stopping to divest himself of his clothes, jumped overboard and, diving, succeeded in bringing the unfortunate celestial to the surface, when they were speedily hauled

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up. Anyone who knows the dangerous current at Chinkiang must be aware of the great risk Pigeon ran in saving the life of this coolie, and such conduct should not be passed over without notice. During last week two Chinamen were drowned, whilst bathing, near the same spot. A smart shock of earthquake has occurred at Chinkeang. A correspondent, writing on the 25th, sends the following account of it :—"We had an earthquake here last night which startled us somewhat. Folks in Manila or Japan, who are used to these sort of things, would probably consider it nothing, but I can assure you we thought a good deal of it, and are not at all anxious for a repetition. It took place, according to H.M.S. *Leven's* time, at 10m. to 8 p.m., and lasted I should think fully 5 seconds. I was lying down at the time, and the first intimation I got of the shock was by my couch being raised as if by a big dog underneath endeavoring to crawl from below, which was followed by an undulatory motion accompanied with a low rumbling noise and the shaking of everything in the room. A friend in the verandah was reclining in a long chair when it occurred, and to him it appeared to shake the house so much that he jumped up, almost expecting, from the noise overhead, that a portion of the roofing had given way. If the noise is any indication of the earthquake's motion, I should judge it was travelling from N. to S., as the wardrobe was the first thing in my room to become fidgety, and when it had resumed its usual sedate state, the dressing table seemed to have caught the infection and began vibrating. There were two other slight shocks preceding the big one, hardly noticeable however. A fellow resident says he actually saw the pillars in his house shaking. The natives say they have not had such a severe shock for the last 18 years, when some people walking in the street were thrown on their faces. All this week we have had strange wea ther for the time of year; a series of thunderstorms and heavy rains, accompanied by exceedingly vivid lightning, has been the order of the day. As a consequence, we have had it of course deliciously cool, the temperature at no time being over 85°, and as low as 78° at night."

A brisk trade is doing in Grey Shirtings—settlements this week have been fully 30,000 pieces.

The river has been falling rapidly at HANKOW and the bund is now clear of water. Messrs. Gordon Bros'. circular states that the import market has remained very quiet in consequence of the flood, but as the water cleared off a slight revival of demand set in, and business may be expected to improve considerably. Though the cotton crop has suffered by the flood, it is believed the sudden falling of the river will have saved much that was looked upon as lost. There have been heavy settlements of tea, chiefly on account of Shanghai tea hongs, for re-sale. In anticipation of the arrival of the *Russia* to load for Odessa, Russian firms have been purchasing freely. The quality of the second crop teas is beneath the average, but prices, excepting for Seangtam kinds, are on a par with 1868, and Tls. 3 to Tls. 4 per picul higher than those current in the intervening years. The crop is estimated to yield 25,000 chests less than last season's. Third crop musters are looked for, but the leaf is said to have suffered from want of rain. The *William Turner* cleared for Melbourne on the 14th, with 409,340 lbs. The total business for the season (including Ningchows) as compared with same date last year, is set forth in the following figures.

	1872.	1871.	1872.
For London...	234,330 chts.	239,800 chts.	De'ase 5,470 chts.
" Russia....	102,570 "	68,660 "	In'ase 33,910 "
" Australia.	4,200 "	6,600 "	De'ase 2,400 "
" Shanghai.	83,770 "	108,710 "	" 24,940 "
	424,870 "	423,770 "	

Messrs. Bush Brothers report from NEWCHWANG that manufactures have been moved off in good lots, principally in barter against produce, and that although the import of cotton goods is considerably over last season, rates have thus far shewn a fair margin over Shanghai quotations. Produce has also risen in value, in consequence of the arrival of several sailing vessels, besides five steamers. The value of Malwa opium has decreased considerably, and native drug is competing strongly with India.

The *Mail* learns that the *Parnassus* was insured for £200,000, three-fourths of which was in China offices. Dr. R. W. McCoy, the former Colonial Surgeon of Sierra Leone, succeeds Dr. J. I. Murray at HONGKONG. The same paper says the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have rectified matters respecting the delay to which Chinese were put, and the serving out of short-weight coins. The *Advertiser* says that the *Deucalion*, the last addition to the O.S.S. Co.'s line, has passed through the Suez Canal, and notices that the fleet now numbers fourteen. The King of Cambodia has arrived on a visit to the Colony, and has done all the sights of the place. A review of the troops has been held in his honour. His Majesty will, it is said, visit Canton, Macao, Manila, and Batavia, before returning to his dominions. The *China Mail* says he has invested some $4,000 to $5,000 in jewellery at Messrs. G. Falconer & Co.'s establishment. The annual general meeting of the Regatta Club has been held. The receipts show an excess over expenditure of $241. A scheme has been matured for uniting the Boat Club, Swimming Bath and Gymnasium. The cost is estimated at $6,000, and it is proposed to issue 300 shares, each of which will entitle the holder to a year's use of the three institutions. A third attempt at arson by some of the crew of the American bark *Benefactor*, has led to the discovery of the culprits. They are being tried for the offence. Two men, named Cunningham and Sullivan, respectively first and second mates of the Japanese bark *Kawachi Maru*, have been sentenced to one year's hard labour each, for a brutal assault on the negro cook of the ship. The magistrate found that the defendants not only beat the man with their hands, but with slung shot and a belaying pin, until he was nearly killed. The *Advertiser* says ten-cent pieces are now very scarce, while five-cent pieces have entirely disappeared; the Chinese offering for the latter as highas 5 to 8 per cent. premium. It is very desirable to get a new supply from home, inasmuch as the small tradesmen are heavy losers for want of them in the transaction of their business. The *Mail* notices that the tramways have been already laid down on the completed portion of the new pier, and that a steam crane is already in place. Now that the piles have arrived the works will doubtless proceed rapidly. According to the *Hongkong Chinese Mail*, the newly appointed lieutenant-governor of Kwantung, Chang Shaou Tung, has arrived from the North, overland, and assumed the reins of government on the 16th instant.

Tea continues very high in price at FOOCHOW, Teamen doubtless knowing that several Australian cargoes have to be bought, and ship's lay days are coming to an end. S. S. *Sarpedon* arrived 13th inst., from Shanghai. The *Sea Gull* will not call at Foochow, as originally intended, and many shippers are, in consequence, disappointed, having kept cargo for her.

Mr. Torre Bueno, Peruvian Consul at MACAO, who was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment for attempting to murder the engineer of a steamtug by pushing him overboard, has been released by a decree of the Junta Justicia, which found that he had been most badly treated—Mr. Fernandez, vice-president of the Court, dissenting. The *China Mail* learns that Governor S. Januario has called a meeting of twenty of the principal Chinese merchants and told them that all the newly-instituted taxes, &c., would be withdrawn, as he was afraid Macao would lose trade, which had already been experienced since the higher taxes were levied. Nothing will be charged to Chinese trading junks entering the harbour. Foreign vessels will also be charged only as before, and no lighthouse fees will be levied. There will be no Mandarin to squeeze merchandize or foreign imports. He even went so far as to withdraw the ordered inspection of Chinese prostitutes, having found out that several houses had been closed and about 500 so-called "Singsong girls" had gone to Canton and Hongkong.

It is rumoured in official circles in MANILA that as soon as the present contract for carrying the mails to Singapore expires, no new one will be made, but the mails will be taken to Hongkong as formerly, by one of the gunboats, whenever a private steamer is not leaving for this port. Economy, we understand, is the cause of the change.

There is an unusual paucity of news in JAPAN papers brought by the *Oregonian*. The *Japan Mail* has a complimentary notice of the conduct of the Japanese railway officials, who, it says, are characterized by order, regularity, punctuality and vigilance. The Mikado has returned from his visit to Kioto, and after a stay of several days in Osaka left on the 12th, arriving at Nagasaki on the 19th. Considerable preparation had been made here, and illuminations were the rule.

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Editorial Selections.

THE CHINESE EDUCATIONAL MISSION.

China is undoubtedly making some progress in the study and adoption of Western ideas, and one of the most encouraging signs of this is seen in the establishment of the Educational Mission to America. That China should be making arrangements to send forth one hundred and fifty youths to study Western languages and art and sciences, with a view to their future introduction into the Empire, is a result which could hardly have been counted on ten years ago, and yet we are sangnine enough to expect that the barriers of seclusion will be broken down more rapidly and more fully in the near future.

For some time past we have almost lost sight of this Educational Mission. In our last notice of it, some five months ago, we mentioned that the requisite number of scholars to commence with had already been obtained, and that the time fixed upon for them to start on their journey was the middle of April. It appears, however, that the unexpected death of Tseng Kow-fan threw the whole of the arrangements into disorder. From this and other causes, a series of hindrances were experienced; and it became necessary to postpone the time of departure till things could be righted. Mr. Yung Wing had to undertake a journey to Peking, to consult with some of the highest officials in the Empire respecting the all-important subject of finances, and to ensure that the Mission was established upon a firm and satisfactory basis. His venerable colleague Ch'ên, who had formerly been a tutor in Tseng Kwo-fan's family, went to his home in Canton to take leave of his friends, and perhaps, at the same time, to fortify his mind against the imaginary perils of a long voyage and a few years' residence in a foreign land. Mr. Laisun, a gentleman well known to old Shanghai residents, and who is now engaged as a sort of tutor or interpreter, to accompany the Mission, has kept the preliminary school together during the absence of the directors. This school, which is said to number some forty or fifty scholars, is located opposite the front of the old Cemetery. We hear that the scholars have made very satisfactory progress under Mr. Laisun's instruction, and that they will be nearly qualified to commence to study under American tutors when they reach their destination.

Mr. Yung Wing has already returned from Peking, where he was successful in his arrangement; so that there is now nothing in a financial point of view to delay the progress of the Mission. The time fixed upon for the first detachment of thirty lads to start, is the next American mail. The place where they will reside and commence their studies is, we believe, Newhaven. But we are quite in the dark as to the course of study which will be pursued; in fact, the whole scheme is being carried out in a thoroughly Chinese manner, so that very little definite information can be obtained respecting what is to be done. The success or failure of the Mission depends almost entirely upon the way in which Mr. Yung Wing uses the power and influence with which he has been invested. Having lived abroad for several years, and having graduated in an American seminary, he is perhaps the most qualified Chinaman that could be found, to assume the directorship of this important undertaking. We trust that he may be eminently successful.

It is a remarkable feature in this Educational Mission, that so much of the Chinese element appears in it. Hitherto, the plans that have been undertaken for the improvement of the country, and the extension of international intercourse, have been mostly at the instigation of foreigners, and more or less pressure has had to be exerted to induce the Government to adopt them. But in the case of this Mission it seems that China has acted of her own accord. The scheme originated among the Chinese; the managers and directors are Chinese; the organization and management are based upon Chinese principles; the Confucian religion and forms of worship are to be maintained in their integrity even at such a distance from the mother country; the Four Books and the Five *King* are to form an item in the routine of daily study; and on Sundays the Sacred Edict of the Emperor Kang-hi is to be read and expounded, in the same manner that, according to law, ought to be done throughout the Empire at the appointed seasons. At first sight this Chinese element pervading the whole scheme may appear to be one of its drawbacks; but perhaps, in the end, it may prove to be one of its greatest advantages. We do not believe in Europeanizing a Chinaman all at once. There must be several stages of transition between the ignorant and conceited Chinese youth, skilled in lying and deceit, vice and roguery, and the refined and foreign-educated Chinese gentleman, who will occupy such a position in society as the "Baboo" in India. Hence, we feel inclined to regard the care which the Government seems to take to ensure the maintenance of the national religion, as a reasonable and probably beneficial part of the scheme. Missionaries and others, who maintain that the Chinese must be proselytised to Christianity before they can begin to rise out of their present state of moral and intellectual stagnation, will no doubt regret that the Confucian books and religion are to be kept up in the midst of a Christian country. But Confucianism, to begin with, is better than no religion at all; and it is hardly to be imagined that a long residence in America, combined with a thorough foreign education, will fail to eradicate most of the old heathenish ideas from the minds of the students.

In conclusion, let us hope that this spontaneous effort on the part of the Chinese Government is the beginning of a new and important era in the national history, and that it will soon be followed by other efforts, of a much more extensive character, to adopt the ideas and civilization of the West.

CHINA AND SUPERNATURAL FAVOUR.

"We have been called an Isle of Saints," said an Irish car-driver once, "and certainly we have faith sufficient to deserve the title; for whether we pray to the Virgin, or get up a petition to Parliament, we are all along expecting some one to do our work for us, and somehow or other never think of putting our own shoulders to the wheel. Faith without works, the Apostle tells us, is dead, and for my part I'd sooner see some attempt made to do something ourselves, than all this rigmarole about Church bills and tenant right and all that sort of thing." The Irishman was not far out in his sense of the difficulties of his country, and were he backed up by only a few thousand like himself, Ireland might possibly lose the name of the Isle of Saints, to be replaced by that of the Isle of practical men. The driver, however, little thought that he was drawing a parallel applicable to so distant a land as China. Not that the Celestial Empire ever got the name of being inhabited by a race of Saints, or indeed anything approaching to the degree of holiness necessary for such a soubriquet; but, lacking the title to holiness, it certainly seems to be deserving of that of faith, or gullibility, whichever, in the opinion of our readers, will suit the case best. It is nearly two years since Chung How, as one of the last of his official acts before proceeding on his mission to Europe, prayed the Emperor to confer some honorific title on the T'ienhow or Queen of Heaven, for the care she had taken of the maritime interests of the inhabitants of the Empire, but more especially of the traffic in foreign arms, which, he naively remarks, demands even greater attention than the industry of the people. Although report has it that the Ambassador, on his return, so far modified his views as to inform the Tsung-li Yamen that he had now learned to believe light-houses might be a greater protection to the coasting trade than even the T'ienhow herself, it is something wonderful how extensive has been the crop of supernatural assistance which has turned up since the publication of Chung How's memorial. From Sien-nu-miaou to Sin-tsai, we have heard of numberless instances of how the local deities interfered to save the dynasty from the Taiping Rebels, and our only wonder now is, not that the Empire has been saved, but that the powers above or below ever allowed it to come to such a pass. We knew a French skipper once, who, after expending all his ingenuity in getting his ship into the middle-

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of a typhoon, incontinently lifted up his hands and told his passengers "I've done all I can for you, you must trust to Providence for the rest;" and we are very much disposed to extend the simile to the Chinese Empire. Its leaders have at all events succeeded in guiding the ship into as ugly a position as any skipper might desire, and to judge by what we learn from the *Peking Gazette*, are just as anxious to apply to the supernatural for aid. Truly all this is sufficiently nauseous, not only to an outer barbarian but to any Chinaman of proper spirit, but the dose does not yet seem enough for the powers that be. We have not heard what title the Board of Rites conferred on the T'ienhow in reply to Chung How's memorial, but we presume it must have been reassuring to that benevolent female, for we find the Futai of this province again memorialising the Throne in her favour. She has now specially shown her loving care in guarding the rice tribute to Tientsin, and this time in conjunction with the City God of Shanghai. It is twenty years since the last title of "Calmer of the turbid waters and Benefiter of the transport was conferred on her," and for the whole of that period the rice tribute has gone safely. Now we really cannot give an ordinary Chinaman credit for believing in this lot of trash, and Ensi, the acting Futai, is, we presume, a reasonable specimen of his race. It is a poor cause which needs bolstering up of this sort, and in these pretended instances of divine assistance we are disposed to read the real weakness of the State. It must be a rotten Government which needs the feeble assistance of city gods, *et hoc genus omne*; and it scarcely needed the last exposé to convince the world of the fact. If the Government, however, be rotten, this self-same rice tribute, which the T'ienhow has been so kind as to take under her special patronage, is the most rotten of its many rotten developments. Ensi and the manager of the Shanghai and Tientsin tribute offices are too well acquainted with the wires not to know this, they also feel that a strong sentiment is getting up amongst their own countrymen on this very subject, and they do their best to remove their pet cow into the region of the marvellous. We would, however, caution both the Board of Rites and the management of the tribute that the introduction of the *deus ex machinâ* is little more than an acknowledgment of their own helplessness, and is pretty certain to be interpreted accordingly.

CONSULAR WORRIES.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* continues to give amusing sketches of the woes of Consuls. The more we read the heart-rending picture, the more we are astounded that any human beings can be found sufficiently self-sacrificing to enter this terrible service. The *æs triplex* of the first marines is nothing to the breast-plate that must guard the manly breasts of these mild and quiet-looking gentlemen. They are ill-paid, they are oppressed, they are irritated, they are looked down upon by the aristocracy and plundered by the mob. All sorts and conditions of men, high and low, strong and weak, combine to goad a consul to madness. The horrors of a Spanish bull-fight are nothing to the torments that are daily experienced in the offices of British officials abroad.

Of course there is first and foremost the distressed foreigner and mercantile marine nuisances. The British sailor, of whom we have lately heard quite enough, is the special bane and torment of the Consul. One remark introduced in this connection is well worthy of consideration. "Our Merchant Service," writes Consularis, "has distinctly degenerated since I saw a good deal of it thirty years ago, and there is not a skipper of the good old school who does not deplore the being obliged to go to sea with such 'trash' as he ships at Cardiff and elsewhere. You will be sorry to hear, as one symptom of the time, that the North German vessels are gradually beating us out of our own carrying trade."

Next to the loafer alive, the loafer dead is the greatest nuisance to the Consul. The unfortunate official is often compelled, it seems, to bury men at his own expense, as the Treasury and the Foreign Office between them would leave the "carrion men" above ground for months rather than put their hands in the public purse to inter them. Chaplaincies too are a source of misery to Consuls. "There are Dissenters of all varieties accepting the English Church in preference to no Church at all, but extremely jealous of anything like ritualism. Now let loose a prig—some parson all parson, who sleeps in a white choker, and is always puzzling Podger by declaring that he is not a 'Protestant'—let him loose I say upon such a colony and what can you expect? Grumbling—a scanty subscription—and the permanent alienation of often the richest persons in the society. 'The Nicene Creed chanted, sir! I won't give a halfpenny' says P. in a loud whisper when the offertory begins. Or perhaps the parson is of another type: some Missionary who has got into orders and calls himself 'Evangelical.' Here the Consul has to deal with a boor instead of a prig," etc. etc.

The letters that the Consul receives are also a source of perpetual worry. "He receives letters almost daily from home inquiring after the solvency of firms, requesting him to collect debts or sue for them; asking his opinion as to an opening for the sale of butter; begging him to force a runaway husband [photograph sent in this instance] to maintain his wife and so on, *ad infinitum*." We need not multiply the list of miseries so touchingly described. It is clear that charity can never want an object as long as a British Consul exists—and we shall never pass through a Continental town without a sympathetic and chastened regret that so much wisdom, patience and genius is toiling for our behoof unrecognized and unrewarded.

And now the question recurs, have we such suffering virtue in our own midst? We recall the Blue Book which contained the sad stories of Consular trials in China, and we have an impression that the woes of the British officials were less harrowing than those of the European Consuls. One man, if we recollect rightly, was miserable because his boy was always breaking lamp glasses. The toughness of fowls was the vexation of another, the price of mutton drove a third zealous public servant to the verge of insanity, and the inability to marry until the heyday of youth was over, owing to the smallness of his pay, shot a pang into the bosom of a fourth. But these, after all, are minor evils compared to those which harass "Consularis" and his compeers. No Cook's Tourists beset the office. No High Church and Low Church squabbles agitate the dinner table. No one asks H. B. M.'s Consul to subscribe for and accept the dedication of volumes of poetry. In fact, as Consulates go, those in China are probably the most eligible.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

WE hear that the 12th of August has been fixed by the Municipal Council as the day of the adjourned meeting arranged for at the annual Ratepayers' meeting in May. We can scarcely blame the Council, after what occurred at that meeting, for fixing so early a date, and we are glad to be able to congratulate them on having everything in so forward a state as to enable the special meeting to be called so punctually. We have described the new Bunding scheme, proposed to be brought before the meeting; and we understand that the plans for the Tramways are equally forward, and that reliable estimates of the work have been obtained. But speaking in all seriousness, it is undertaking a grave responsibility to call an important meeting at such a time. Few of us have pleasant recollections of the first half of August; and although in 1870 Shanghai responded nobly to the call, and the Volunteers, unmindful of private feelings, did even under an August sun turn out and steadily strive to perfect themselves at drill, it is too much to expect the great body of Ratepayers to undergo a similar experience, when another fortnight in all probability will see the back of the summer fairly broken. There are individuals whom the heat of the weather may affect in a deleterious manner, and as in all probability the numbers in attendance will be thus reduced, the individual dissenter will have all the more power in the meeting. A public meeting in Shanghai in

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the month of August is, moreover, a new and untried experiment. There are so many causes likely to intervene, that we do not like committing ourselves to what may be looked upon as more or less a prophecy. But legislating in the dog days is not popular, or perhaps prudent, in England; and how much less is it likely to be amidst the terrors of a Shanghai summer. As we said above, the matter is one for which the Rate payers are themselves responsible. With something that savoured a little of lack of confidence in the gentlemen whom they had just elected, they bound them tightly down to time. The Council and its officers have, however, abundantly redeemed their character, and are fully prepared to meet the Ratepayers within the limit of time. So far everything is as it should be; but a meeting in August—well, it will be hot at least.

REVIEW.

Historical Sketch of the Ecclesiastical, Political and Commercial Relations of Russia with China.—By John Dudgeon, M.D.

We have before commented on Dr. Dudgeon's Historical Sketch of the Relations of Russia with China, which appeared originally in the *Chinese Recorder*. The republication of these papers in a separate form again invites us to draw attention to a very interesting topic. Dr. Dudgeon's papers have been avowedly written with the object of relieving the Russian Missions from the charge of ignorance or wilful concealment of what had been going on around them while, for some 150 years, they had constant access to the capital of the Chinese Empire. On this subject, Dr. Dudgeon has thrown much light, and has enabled us to form a juster judgment, not only of the position occupied by the Russians, but of the use they made of that position. First, then, we find that till comparatively recent times, the position of Russia at the Court of Peking was not of that commanding nature that we had been taught to expect. Her intercourse was, indeed, in the first instance, brought about in a manner more or less humiliating, but yet sufficiently strange and characteristic, and her first treaty was signed when the Jesuit fathers were in the plenitude of their power at Peking, and when the Emperor Kanghi himself was almost persuaded to adopt their faith. The Russians in Siberia, desirous of extending themselves into the provinces east of Lake Baikal, celebrated for their furs, had sent an exploring expedition forward in the middle of the sixteenth century, which succeeded in reaching Peking. Its leader sought an interview of the Emperor, which was not granted. Within the next century two or three more expeditions, with varying success, arrived at Peking, one of which, under the leadership of Baikoff was received by Shun-che, first of the Tsings, with the customary ceremonies practised by ambassadors from Tributary States. In the first half of the succeeding century, the almost uninhabited districts lying North of the Amoor attracted the desires of the Russian settlers, and a party of Cossacks determined to follow the course of that river to the sea. Returning, and bringing favourable accounts of the districts through which they had passed, it was determined to establish a colony on the banks of the river, and a place subsequently called Albazin was marked out. China, however, pretended to have claim to the newly settled district, and a series of warlike operations took place, extending over many years. Finally the Russians were driven out, and the treaty of Nertchinsk was signed, in 1688 or '89—for the dates given differ. By it the frontiers of China were defined as extending to the range of mountains North of the Amoor, and westwards to the river Kerbetchi. Kanghi, the Emperor, had acted with great humanity during the operations at Albazin. The garrison was given its choice of returning honourably to Russia or of becoming Chinese subjects. Some preferred to march back to Nertchinsk, but others joined the prisoners of war previously made by the Chinese, and professed to become subjects of that power. For their spiritual instruction, the Russians were allowed to keep a staff of clergy in Peking. Certain rights of trade were understood to have been conceded or ratified to the Russians by this treaty, and amongst others that of sending caravans at varying intervals to Peking. Various embassies followed, most noteworthy of which were those in which Lange took part. His first visit was in 1716, when he found the Jesuits in the full confidence of the reigning sovereign. Two leading fathers, Kilianus Stumph and Dominicus Parenin, were sent to receive them by order of the Emperor, and in their company they were received by Kanghi, after performing the *kotow* according to rule. Little was done, however, and the expedition returned. In 1720 another embassy, under Ismailoff, to which Lange was likewise attached, was sent. Ismailoff tried to escape the *kotow*, but could not, and at last consented. With this expedition was the English Doctor Bell, who has left an interesting account of it. Lange was left behind with the caravans, as the first European Consul in Peking. After Ismailoff's departure, every device that Chinese iniquity could suggest was practised to get rid of the incubus of foreign trade and foreign residence.

According to agreement, Lange remained behind as Russian Agent at Peking. A very liberal allowance was granted by the Emperor to Lange, his interpreter and domestics. It required great vigilance on the part of Lange to prevent himself being cheated out of his provisions by the wily mandarins. He objected to the mean manner in which they were conveyed to him—his provisions on the first occasion being brought by a low underling, in fact a poor beggar, and deposited in his courtyard as so much rubbish—a starved fowl, a little salted cabbage, and whiskey—and also to the quantity sent. He ultimately succeeded in securing all that was ordered for him by Kanghi, and thus thwarted the gentlemen mandarins who reckoned on supplying their own table with his provisions. The guard that had been placed at the gate of the Kwan, during the envoy's stay, was continued, along with two officials of the 37th order, who translated any business the Consul might have with the Council of foreign affairs. The men of the guard squeezed very extensively—levied black mail upon everything that was taken into or brought for the Kwan. And the more to watch his movements, the horses which were promised him, could never be had unless information was lodged the day before. He resolved to buy horses of his own, although forage was very dear at Peking. On one occasion they refused to admit a cart of straw for the horses because of the want of a passport. The houses of the Kwan were in a dilapidated condition and were hardly considered safe. The caravan was shortly expected and there was not a house rain proof, in which they could store their goods. Several walls fell; still the Chinese would not listen to remonstrance; they made fair promises but never fulfilled them. He asked to be permitted to take another lodging, but to this they objected, that no one dare let him a house or mention it to the Emperor, as it would look as if the Emperor had no inhabitable houses for foreigners. In other countries, private houses could be hired with one's own money, but "the usages in Europe were not practised by them; and as all countries in the world had their particular customs, China had her's which would not be altered *on any consideration whatever*." Matters went still further and the mandarins proposed that the Emperor might be petitioned to allot other quarters, without stating the miserable condition of the present buildings. By and by during a heavy fall of rain with some wind, the wall of the old house fell and the Agent moved into an adjoining small chamber. Still nothing was done, neither was Lange allowed to repair it at his own expense, as it might be the utter ruin of the officials, if the Emperor should come to know that one of his houses was repaired with foreign money. They promised to set to work very soon. Lange was entrusted to purchase a variety of articles, principally of japanned ware, for the Czar, but these and all other articles even for his own use or consumption could not be had at the usual prices, because a great part of the gain of the sellers had to be given to appease the insatiable avarice of the soldiers of the guard for the liberty of entering the house. The brigadier of the guard, a disgraced but honest official, threatened to acquaint the Emperor himself, with the negligence of his officers, thereby diminishing the Emperor's glory in foreign countries if they did not at once, without delay, cause his house to be repaired. A little jobbing was the result. Remonstrance was again made, and this time they promised to ask his Majesty, whose business it was to repair the house, seeing that the new convention did not oblige them to furnish anything to the Russians. When the house was at length repaired, the alteration was not much for the better. Lange's position became more unpleasant—they put every obstacle in his way in the transacting of business—the agent remonstrated, sent despatch after despatch, but they were not listened to—at all events never answered, and it appeared as if they had already determined upon his expulsion. The Jesuits were always intriguing against the Russians and working against their interests. It was on this account that Ismailoff was charged to promise them success for their order in Russia. But the Jesuits were more crafty than the Russians, and succeeded in undermining his influence and at last driving Lange out of Peking.

We in these days are familiar with these pretexts, but it is surprising how often they have succeeded in their object, and how even at the present day, with all our experience of the country, there are still to be found men ready to believe them and trust to Chinese protestation rather than to their own dearly bought knowledge. The Russians, however, were far away from the centres of action; such conduct rendered the sending of caravans unprofitable. and gradually the entire trade between the countries came to be centred in the towns of Kiachta and Mai-mai-chên. Russian relations with Peking continued, but Russian diplomacy was not very successful with a people to whom the only convincing argument is superior force. The Albazins had become subjects of China, and had been well treated; indeed they had joined one of the higher banners—the bordered yellow—and had given them the post of honour in the defence of the

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capital, the north-east angle. Towards them the Chinese Government had studiously kept its faith; they provided them with a place of worship and a burial ground, and throughout threw no impediment in the way of the Russian ecclesiastics. It proved otherwise with the political missions. The magnificent embassy of Count Golowkin, in 1806, refusing to perform the usual degrading ceremonies, was not even permitted to enter Peking, and until 1851, when the Commercial Treaty of Kuldju, in Ili, was concluded, there was no more diplomatic communication. This treaty gave the Russians liberty to trade at Kuldju and Tshugutshak, in the extreme north of what was then Chinese Turkestan, but which has since ceased to form part of the empire. About the same time the internal weakness of the Chinese Government rendered it less particular about its northern frontier. The boundary as fixed by the treaty of Nertchinsk, still formed the nominal frontier between China and Russia. Even in her strongest days China had never availed herself of the districts north of the Amoor, which remained unsettled till 1850-51, when Russia took formal possession of them, receiving from the Chinese the right to navigate the river. This settlement was confirmed by a treaty at Aigun in 1858. In 1857 Count Putyatin, who had already opened to Russia the ports of Japan, was despatched as Ambassador to Peking. He was delayed for two months at Kiachta, the Chinese making difficulties about his reception. He therefore sailed down the Amoor, and finally appeared off the Peiho. From this point all intercourse with the capital was likewise denied him. It was finally proposed that his communications would be forwarded to Peking, but that he should return to Kiachta to receive his answer. Time, however, was rolling on, and the tide of affairs in China was on the eve of change. He objected, and it was decided he was to have an answer at Taku. The reply came, but it was to the effect that he could not be received at Peking, nor could the *kotow* be dispensed with. A few months brought the Allied Plenipotentiaries to Taku, and on the 14th June, 1858, he succeeded in getting his treaty signed, some twelve days before that of Tientsin. By it, in addition to other concessions, Russia gained, what she had all along been striving for, the command of the Amoor and the entire coast between the Ussuri and the sea, down as far as the frontiers of Corea. The positions of the two empires in the Far East are now effectually altered. Russia has gained a long sea coast with fine harbours and a magnificent river, and can now concentrate her forces at any spot along the Northern frontier of the empire; while in the loss of the command of the Amoor, China could only advance her forces by long and difficult stages, far removed from her sources of supply. On the whole, however distasteful the preponderance her possession of these provinces may give to a nation so desirous of territorial aggrandisement as Russia, the change in the moral and social condition of the ceded districts cannot but be for the better Although claiming for so long a period their possession, China never really did anything towards colonising them, nor did she ever trouble herself to establish a government. The fourteen years of Russian occupation, it is true, have done but little towards developing the resources of Amoorland, yet more has certainly been accomplished within that period than in the previous 180 years from the treaty of Nertchinsk.

Not the least interesting part of Dr. Dudgeon's pamphlet is the list of works published by members of the Russian missions at Peking, wherein he fairly acquits them from the calumnies of want of interest in or wilful concealment of matters connected with China which, during the past century and a half, they have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with. The fact is a very considerable mass of information does exist, but it is mainly in the Russian language, and but little has been translated. It is also well to remember that the first residence of the Russians in Peking was many years subsequent to the arrival of the Jesuits, and that the first Embassy arrived in the capital found the Jesuits in the zenith of their power. The sources of information open to the Russians were small as compared with those to which the others had access, and the characteristic jealousy of the Jesuit missionaries towards other sects seems to have been extended in full against the Russians.

We willingly accept Dr. Dudgeon's apologies for the typography of the book, but we would like to see its arrangement made more lucid in a subsequent edition. He has brought many valuable facts together, but it is difficult occasionally, amidst the various authorities quoted, to arrive at the true sequence of events. What, for instance, was the true date of the treaty of Nertchinsk? Dr. Dudgeon can surely throw a clearer light on it, then he has done. The publication of a translation of the treaty itself could not fail of being of interest.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

Lively meeting that at the Sailors' Home. The philanthropic debenture-holders who cast their bread upon the waters are finding 10 per cent dividends after many days, and quite properly resuscitating their dormant scrip. The pinnacle of prosperity seems to have been reached, however. Balance in hand, but more likely to be eaten up than added to. Want to make the Home rent-free; put Jack up more cheaply and comfortably. Excellent idea, but how to do it? Getting up a public subscription would only shift the burden from the backs of the public as debenture-holders to the public as the public. But there doesn't seem to be any particular reason for this. The wharf frontage rent pays 10 per cent on the debentures, and that is fully the current rate on Shanghai public investments now. If it is desired to pay off the debenture-holders, capitalise the rental of the frontage. That, with the balance in hand, would about do it, and then the Home would be free. But as the frontage pays the dividend, it is practically rent free now.

Commendable movement that of temperance among sailors, but slightly mistaken idea to make the Sailors' Home its headquarters. Rather much like turning a boarding-house for all classes into a refuge for the Jack who wishes to flee temptation and a penitentiary for the man who likes his glass of grog or his beer. The motion was well-meant, but the discussion which followed amply demonstrated its impracticability. If it were passed, it would probably tend far more to the abuse of liquor, and irregularity of behaviour, than is the case while the boarders have access at their own discretion to a common bar. Little incidents such as we occasionally hear from Maine, might crop up. Stranger goes down to Maine; good-hearted old folks there fear he will miss his accustomed glass, supply him from private bottle; frisky young folks wouldn't have the oldsters know it, but—private bottle again; masters and servants; servants and masters—everybody playing hide and seek with bottles of corn whisky. Constable of the Home evidently does not side with the movement either; might improve on his recent speculation in tavern holding by aiding the circulation of private gin bottles. If it came out, he would be told to stop it; that would be all. That nasty spot called for a little harder scouring—or scolding.

People don't talk as if they had made up their minds about the Tramway Scheme. How could they? it is hardly yet before them in a way to be criticised. The Bund scheme will of course go on; we get two good things out of it—a grand public improvement and an eligible public investment; and posterity will have to pay its share. The plan of a 40-foot road independent of the present bund, does away with much of the objection to the tramway going past the Settlement, and it would seem well to give running powers to any reasonable scheme for the improvement of land communications. It is the thin end of the wedge for railways, and as the Settlements have made a few rifts in the plank of Chinese prejudice already, here is the place to insert it. Vested interests in cargoboats and wheelbarrows may be affected by it; but the former very slightly, we fancy. Anything to mitigate the nuisance of our narrow thoroughfares being crowded by the primitive and awkward unicycle ought to be welcomed, particularly by those whose business requires the frequent employment of traps. This is what people are saying in a general way; their remarks may be more particular when they know more.

The Chinese butchers are getting tired of meat seizures; but as people read of the energy and watchfulness with which the Inspector of Markets prevents bad meat from being sold, they attack their savoury joint with confidence, and refuse to sympathise with the victims of Municipal persecution. Pending judgment in the case, the butchers have been doing as they please. While on this, we may ask whether the Council can't extend their censorship from meat unfit for human food to liquors unfit for human drink? Grogshop

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keepers seem to have got an extraordinary notion that the lamp of life ought to be kept going with kerosine oil, and that gin is feeble stuff till it has formed a union with samshu. Sailors get "half poisoned" and more than half mad on this; commit enormities which "honest liquor" would never have prompted; get into gaol, or hospital, or vagrancy. These low grog-shops pay a license, we presume, and are under police supervision. But if they only pay their license, they sell what they like. Couldn't a trustworthy man be found to act as Inspector, visit them casually, and submit specimens of their wares to the Health Officer, when if flagrant adulteration is detected their license should be forfeited for ever?

The P. & O. are working strenuously to get out of the old groove. Of course it is not easy, and it was begun a few years too late. But the results are coming out now. Sixteen new ships of improved size and speed have been contracted for in four years, and half of them are now running. The honour of being first home with new teas has been secured, but old prestige is being better maintained by the early delivery of mails. In fact the present hurry is a little embarrassing. Here we are with a mail four days before time, while our next French one promises to be a week late. So that for nearly three weeks we shall have no European mail, unless the *Donnai* makes up time. We must sustain exhausted intelligence on telegraphic tit-bits.

Outports.

CANTON.

A correspondent of the *China Mail* sends the following account of a lamentable occurrence at Canton, in which an American Missionary lost his life by a stray shot during a night piratical attack on a village:—

On the morning of the 9th instant three American Missionaries left this in a "matrimonial boat" for the village of Kamkai, some fifteen miles north-west of this city, and about half way to Sainan. Having arrived there in safety, they spent the remainder of the day in preaching to, and conversing with, the inhabitants, who treated them with every civility, and were in every respect kind and hospitable. During the night, while sleeping in their boat, the missionaries were aroused by the sound of firearms, and, turning out to see the cause, they found that the village was being attacked by river pirates. A guard boat which was anchored near the spot took part in the action, and eventually the robbers were driven off and retreated down the river. The firing had nearly ceased, but desultory shots were still being exchanged, and one of these struck the foreigners' boat, she being moored somewhat below the scene of action. The Rev. Mr. Noyes, one of the party, heard the ball, and what he supposed to be a mere exclamation of alarm from Mr. McChesney, who was inside the boat. On going into the cabin, however, he observed that Mr. McChesney was lying down, but would have taken no more notice of him, had not his attention been attracted by some discoloration of his hand. Mr. Noyes' grief and astonishment may be imagined when, on examination, he found that his friend and fellow-laborer was dying; the ball which he had heard had entered his head, and had at once rendered him unconscious. He continued to breathe for about a quarter of an hour longer, and then quietly and peacefully ceased to live. The body was brought to Canton, and was buried this afternoon in the cemetery outside the East Gate.

Thus, without a moment's warning, in the prime of manhood and in full vigor of health, has been cut off one of the small foreign community of this city. His quiet unobtrusive manners, his faithful application to his duties, his kind solid qualities, and the sincere goodness of his heart, caused him to be esteemed by all who knew him. He came to Canton about three years ago, and on the day before he died he made his first attempt at preaching in the native dialect to an open-air congregation. He leaves a widow and one child to mourn his loss; may she find comfort in knowing that he died at his post, and that the accidental character of the cause of his death will ever prevent his name being cited as an instance of missionary indiscretion, or mixed up with political matters inconsistent with the character of a missionary of peace.

Another account says:—About midnight an attack was made by pirates on a boat some distance from where the missionaries were, and the noise aroused them from sleep. They were near a police boat and the men from it were called to assist in repelling the pirates. The piratical boat was driven away, but it opened fire as it passed down the river and a random shot struck Mr. McChesney in the right temple, causing almost instant death. He was sitting in the cabin door of the boat with his head out when he was struck. Mr. Noyes supposes that the shots were aimed at the police boat, or that the pirates fired maliciously at the shore and at boats in the river, as they retreated. The escape of Mr. Noyes is providential, for the firing continued after he discovered that his companion was wounded, and while he was trying to revive him. Mr. N. does not suppose that the pirates knew that there were foreigners in any of the boats. The death of Mr. McC. must therefore be considered accidental as far as the Chinese were concerned.

The *Mail* has also the following items of Canton news:—Three Ambassadors, bearing tribute to the Emperor of China from the King of Annam, and one from Loochoo, on a similar mission, arrived at Canton, and had an interview with the Viceroy on the 6th inst. at 10 a.m. The Viceroy, on behalf of the Emperor, as a matter of custom, formally refused the acceptance of the tribute. This is only a matter of form, as the tribute bearers will, as usual, convey the presents direct to Peking.

We are glad to learn that the Directors of the Vienna Exhibition have allotted to China an unusually large space, much exceeding that allowed at the Exhibitions of London or Paris. The Chinese Government will, we understand, in all probability authorize the Viceroy of Canton to send a large collection of interesting objects of considerable value. We further learn that the Ven. Archdeacon Gray of Canton has promised to send the whole of his interesting collection of models, curios, &c.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

June 28th. Permission is given to Lt.-General Paochuen to retire from office. He will retain his ducal rank and privileges.

(2) Shao-Heng-yü, lieut.-governor of Shensi, reports a wonderful miracle wrought by the patron god of Pinchow on behalf of that city, and requests the Throne to confer a tablet in commemoration of the event. At the commencement of the Mahometan rebellion in 1862, the rebels laid siege to Pinchow with an overwhelming force. It was a terribly critical time; the fate of the city was trembling in the balance; it might have been taken at any moment. Completely surrounded by rebels and without any hope of succour from without, the inhabitants were in a dreadful state of alarm. But the ex-magistrate relates that every night the sentinels saw a host of bright lanterns issue from the temple of the city god and arrange themselves in order all round the walls, having the appearance of being near and distant at the same time. This continued until the Imperial troops reached Pinchow, when the rebels at once decamped. The prisoners who escaped from the rebels all reported having heard the latter narrate, how, that night after night when they went to assault the city, they saw the walls completely environed with bright lamps, and beheld a god clad in golden armour leading out his troops to repel their attack. This so unnerved them that they could not act with their usual vigour, and the result was that Pinchow was able to hold out for more than a year, although all the neighbouring cities had been taken. The foregoing was reported to the memorialist by the officials belonging to the commissariat department, who received it from the gentry and people. He hopes the Throne will be pleased to commemorate this most wonderful and providential event by conferring a tablet on the temple of the patron god of Pinchow.

[An edict was issued 19th June granting the request.]

29th.—An edict is issued in reference to a memorial recently received from Ho Ching (acting viceroy of the Two Kiang) regarding the suicide of Feng Chih-i, magistrate of Tienchang, Anhwei. As the literary chancellor's name has come up in connection with the affair, he is ordered to return to the capital as soon as the trial is over. Chi Shih-chang is appointed literary chancellor in his place.

(2) Li Twan-fên is appointed literary chancellor of Yunnan instead of Wang Hsü-chow, who is ordered to return to Peking.

(3) Wang Wen-shao is appointed lieut.-governor of Hunan, and Wu Yuen-ping treasurer of the same province.

(4) Kwo Po-yin, lieut.-governor of Hupeh reports the death of Chen Sün, Taotai of Wuchang, and states that Tang Chai-tê has been appointed acting Taotai.

30th.—Tu Tsung-ying, criminal judge of Hunan (late Taotai of Shanghai) has arrived in Peking and requests His Majesty's instructions.

(2) Imperial edict. To-day a memorial has been received from Censor Chang Ching-ching stating that Wenhsi, a *lang-chung* connected with the "Board for controlling the affairs of the Household," is cleverly manipulating all the public business which passes through his hands much to his own private advantage, and that, relying on his father's position as a president of the Board he cheats right and left with the most barefaced effrontery, and the censor therefore requests that he be dismissed. The expenditure of the State is fixed, and orders have been sent repeatedly to the "Board controlling the affairs of the Household" inculcating economy and directing that care should be taken that the funds were not eaten up by agents and go-betweens. But the statements of Censor Chang Ching-ching plainly show that Wenhsi has so grossly mismanaged affairs as to give rise to much public scandal, he cannot therefore be tolerated any longer. The high officials of the Board must dismiss him, and engage instead a man of honour and probity. They must also institute a searching inquiry into the charges of malversation and fraud brought against Wenhsi, and report him to the throne if guilty. They are also ordered to keep a closer look-out after the expenditure of the Board, and see that there is neither waste nor fraud. Should they at any time discover any dishonesty on the

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part of their agents, they must report them to the Throne, when the guilty party will be punished without mercy. Respect this.

(3) An edict is issued ordering the dismissal and arrest of the governor of Potuna (or Petuné) jail, Kirin, on account of the escape of two prisoners. The military governor of the province is directed to closely examine him and his subordinates, with a view to ascertain whether there has been any bribery at work, and to pass sentence on him accordingly. He must catch the two criminals within a given time, on pain of further punishment.

(4) Ting Pao-cheng, lieut.-governor of Shantung, reports having sacrificed to the *Tai Shan* (泰山), inspected the Confucian Temple at Chüfow (the native place of Confucius), which has just undergone a thorough repair, and examined the dykes erected to protect the low lands, in the neighbourhood of Yuncheng, from the inundations of the Yellow River.

Public Meetings.

THE SAILORS' HOME.

The half-yearly meeting of those interested in this Institution was held at the Home on Tuesday. Present: Chaloner Alabaster, Esq., H. M. Acting Consul, chairman; Captain Whyte, H.M.S. *Cadmus*, Senior Naval Officer; Rev. C. H. Butcher; F. B. Johnson, Esq.; D. Reid, Esq.; E. B. Souper, Esq.; A. G. Wood, Esq.; A. A. Krauss, Esq.; James Johnston, Esq., M.D.; A. A. Hayes, Esq.; W. Handyside Tapp, Esq.; and Mr. E. Bowen, Superintendent.

The Chairman said the business of the present meeting was to receive the report of the Working Committee, to pass the accounts, and to determine the footing on which the Sailors' Home shall be carried on in future. He would call on the Secretary to read the report.

Mr. TAPP read the report, which is as follows:—

REPORT OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE.

The constitution under which the Committee have carried on the Home for the past thirteen and a half months ceased on the 30th June last.

On reference to the accounts for the last eight months it will be seen that there is a loss of $298.64 on the working account for that period, but this is covered by a sum of $1,494.14, which was brought forward on the 31st of October 1871, and a further sum of $24.25 carried to Profit and Loss account since that period—thus leaving $1,219.75 to the credit of the institution. The loss mentioned is to be attributed to the falling off in the shipping during the winter months, and to the number of men who left the Home in debt.

The general working of the institution has been satisfactory.

Necessary repairs have been made to the main building and outhouses.

The Committee are of opinion that, in view of the loss incurred during the last eight months, no immediate reduction can take place in the rates charged to seamen unless a further reduction be made in the rent.

The Committee beg to tender their thanks to Mr. Wilmer Harris for auditing the accounts.

CHAL. ALABASTER.
F. B. JOHNSON.
W. HANDYSIDE TAPP.
JAMES JOHNSTON.
EDWARD B. SOUPER.
CHARLES H. BUTCHER.
J. H. WHYTE.

Mr. JOHNSON asked if the auditor received any remuneration. It seemed rather unnecessary to incur any expense for so small an amount as $9,000.

Mr. TAPP said the auditor was not paid, but it was necessary in accordance with the constitution that the accounts should be audited.

The Report was adopted and passed.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed that the accounts be passed.

Mr. JOHNSON seconded, and the resolution was passed unanimously.

In reply to a question by Mr. SOUPER, the Secretary produced the voucher for the Bank cash balance.

WORKING ACCOUNT FROM 1ST NOVEMBER 1871 TO 30TH JUNE 1872.

Dr.

	$	cts.
To Rent of Premises from 15th November 1871 to 30th June 1872	900	00
" Salaries and Wages from 1st November 1871 to 30th June 1872	2,555	00
" Compradore, for Chow-chow Account per Contract	2,697	80
" Stores (Wine, Beer, and Spirits, for officers and Superintendent and Sick Ward) Bread, Butter, Oil, Ice, &c. &c.	1,089	22
" Medical Attendance and Medicines	514	36
" Coals, Stove, and Repairs to latter	477	84
" Petty and Incidental Expenses	453	19
" Municipal Rates and Taxes	44	50
" Paper and Stationery	48	61
" John Brown—Amount entered in error	36	00
" Losses during 8 months by Seamen leaving Home in debt, Exchange, &c., &c.	352	30
	$9,168	82

Cr.

	$	cts.
By Amount charged to Officers and Seamen for Board and Lodging, Guarantee Fees, Medicines and Fees for Cashing advance Notes	8,870	18
" Balance Loss on Working Account	298	64
	$ 9,168	82

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.

LIABILITIES.

	$	cts.
Amount due to Officers and Seamen still in Home on 30th June 1872	233	60
Balance Profit and Loss account	1.219	75
	$ 1,452	75

Cr.

ASSETS.

	$	cts.
Amount due by Officers and Seamen still in Home on 30th June 1872 (considered good)	150	20
Cash in Bank	1,302	55
	$ 1,452	75

The Secretary next read the

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The following number of seamen have entered the Home during the eight months ending 30th June ulto.

Guaranteed men @ $1.00	246
Government men from the different Consulates { 31. @ $1.25 / 19. @ $0.50 }	50
Distressed Foreigners Fund	2
Destitute Seamen	10
Total	308

By comparing the above statement with that made in October last, it will be observed that as predicted the number of seamen entering the Home has been much less than during the summer months. This always occurred, even before the opening of the Suez Canal. A portion of the loss shown in the accounts has been occasioned by the easy terms under which seamen have been admitted into the Home; for instance, if a seaman is desirous of leaving his ship and has only a small balance of wages, the Home has guaranteed him, on the principle that the establishment is intended to assist the masters of vessels frequenting the port in discharging such men with whatever balance they may have and to enable them to obtain other men in their stead.

The conduct of the inmates during the period under notice has been satisfactory.

E. E. BOWEN, *Superintendent.*

Mr. JOHNSON asked regarding the truth of a report he had heard, that the constable of the Home was the owner of a grog-shop outside and that he was in the habit of taking sailors away from the Home in order that they might get drink when they could not have it there. He had also been told that the constable was rarely on the premises at night.

Mr. BOWEN said he had heard a similar report, and had told the constable that if the thing was not stopped by the end of the month he would be dismissed, and the constable had promised to stop it. The constable did not stay on the premises all night, although he ought to be there.

Mr. JOHNSON said if it was a part of the man's duties to be on the premises at night they should compel him to be there.

Mr. BOWEN said the constable was a very good man in other respects, and it might be as well not to deal harshly with him.

The Chairman asked how the present system of leasing the bar worked.

Mr. BOWEN said it answered very well; the lessee carried it on in an orderly and quiet manner. There had not been a single complaint of the quality of the liquors nor of anything else. Dr. Johnston and he himself had occasionally gone round and tested the liquors.

In answer to Mr. JOHNSON,

The Superintendent said he did not think the lessee made a large profit out of the bar, and if he thought he did he would have asked a higher rent for it.

Mr. JOHNSON said the object was to supply the Home with cheap and good liquor and not to make a profit out of it, and he would be glad to know if the Home could not reduce the scale of prices by managing the bar through the Committee.

The SECRETARY said a motion was coming up to that effect.

Mr. WOOD asked if there was no means of preventing sailors owing balances to the Home.

Mr. TAPP replied that the men were taken in for certain sums, from $5 to $24, and if they stayed longer than their money lasted, or became ill and required medicines, they fell into debt to the Home.

In answer to Mr. JOHNSON,

The Superintendent said if any of the men owed money to the bar when they left, the Home did not suffer.

The Chairman said the first question before them now was what should be done with the balance of $1,219 which appeared to the good of the Home. It had been thought by some that this should be expended in erecting skittle and bowling alleys for the amusement of the men. Others considered that as the Home had been losing, the balance should be carried on for another year, to meet possible losses, and not spend it till they saw the result of future working. He adopted the latter view himself, and he would therefore beg to propose—

That the sum of $1,219.75 standing at credit of Profit and Loss account be carried to Capital account.

Mr. TAPP seconded, and in doing so, said there was no doubt that the money was wanted to carry on the Home. In proof of that, it would be seen that a sum of $300 odd had already been lost from the balance as last stated, and should the Home lose during the next six months and during the winter months, a large proportion of the present balance would be expended. As for the amusements, part of the time it was too hot and part too cold for the men to enjoy them, and he did not think there was much in good in spending the money in that way.

Mr. REID said the Institution should be self-supporting, and if they went on every year with a risk of bad times and losses, they might be landed in debt.

Mr. TAPP said there had always been a deficiency during the winter months.

The Chairman put the resolution to the meeting, when it was passed unanimously.

Mr. TAPP said the next proposition to be made was—

That with a view to the reduction of the rates charged to seamen, and considering that the Institution was founded for a charitable object, the debenture-holders be applied to by the Committee to accept a nominal rent for the premises.

In proposing this, he might be allowed to go back to the first foundation of the Home. Many years ago, in '54 or '55, the Home was established through the agency

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of Admiral, then Captain, Shadwell, who wrote to the paper suggesting the formation of a Sailors' Home. The press took up the matter in a very spirited manner, besides a number of others, including Dr. Lockhart. The result was that a number of merchants came forward and took shares of Tls. 100 each, and a sufficient sum was raised to build the present Institution. Through a body of Trustees the Home was worked for 10 years, up to '65 or '66, when it was found that it was considerably in debt. In order to wipe off that debt, he was informed, a mortgage was made of the Home and property to Mr. Keswick. This mortgage, as he had heard, had been paid off since then, and in the following manner. In 1866, Mr. Kelly, then Malay shipping-master here, applied to the Trustees of the Home for a lease, which he got at a rental of Tls. 200, afterwards reduced to $200, and he continued to pay this sum for five years, when, his time being up, he became unwilling to continue lessee, and the present Superintendent took it at $120. The two sums paid on account of rent, viz., $200 and $120 a month, had, he believed, entirely cleared off the mortgage. Mr. Johnson could probably give the meeting more information than he could on this subject. The lease of the wharf frontage paid the debenture-holders 10 per cent, and he therefore did not see, if they got so much out of the frontage, they could expect any rent for the building.

Mr. BUTCHER seconded.

Mr. JOHNSON said Mr. Tapp was mainly correct in the statement that he had made. He himself had only come in connection with the Home of late years. It was true that the Home was built originally in the way stated, that it did get in debt, but that no accounts were kept showing how this happened. About Tls. 10,000 were raised by the issue of debentures, and the rest of the money was found by some members of his firm. For years the Home had continued in debt to them, and when he came to China it was still in debt to a considerable extent. This debt, as Mr. Tapp said, was wiped off by the rent paid through the energy of the former Superintendent Mr. Kelly, who had managed to make the Home pay and create a surplus. But up till last year the debenture-holders never got a cent by way of dividend, and the arrears had not been paid them. Last year, the rent of the frontage met the interest of the debentures, and a dividend of 10 per cent was paid. The idea of the Trustees was that if the Home could still be self-supporting and pay rent, a fund could be established which would discharge the whole of the debt to the debenture-holders. The Trustees would then be able to present the building perfectly free for its present purpose. That was the aim they had in this matter; whether the public would prefer this, or that the rent should be at once reduced, the Trustees had not to do with; they had to consider their duty to the debenture-holders. If the public desired that the building should be rent free for the benefit of the sailors, and would come forward to pay off the debenture-holders, he would willingly subscribe. The debentures registered amounted to some Tls. 10,000 or Tls. 11,000. No record had been kept of who the debenture-holders were, and it was the greatest difficulty to get people to come forward and say they held them. But as soon as a dividend was announced, holders dug up their receipts out of old files and places and appeared to claim it. Under existing arrangements, the debenture-holders were almost ensured the payment of their interest of 10 per cent., and so long as they got this there was no need to pay them off.

Mr. TAPP said the balance in the hands of the Trustee enabled them to place Tls. 2,000, with interest, against the Tls. 11,000 of debentures out.

Mr. JOHNSON said one of the clauses of the constitution drawn up last year provided that the surplus funds should be allowed to accumulate till the debenture-holders were paid off, then the Home would belong, as it were, to the sailors. He would propose to invest the Tls. 2,000 now in hand in Municipal bonds, at 8 per cent, and if the rent could be paid as it was now, it would go on accumulating. But if they wanted to reduce for the sake of giving the sailors cheaper accommodation at once, of course they must leave the Home in debt to the debenture-holders.

The Chairman thought it a hardship that a sailor should be called upon to pay $30 a month for his living on shore, when he got only $15 a month while he was at work. When he might be expected to have a little spare cash to enjoy himself on shore, he found he had to pay it all for his bare living. The meeting could of course settle nothing, they could only determine whether they would apply to the Trustees on this account.

Mr. WOOD proposed as an amendment to Mr. Tapp's motion—

That the original plan of the constitution which provides for the reduction of the debt to the debenture-holders be persevered in.

Mr. JOHNSON seconded.

Mr. REID thought it would be well to send Mr. Tapp's motion before the Trustees.

The Chairman said they really were not deciding the matter, they were only sending in a recommendation.

The amendment, having been put, was carried.

Captain WHYTE said with regard to what the Chairman had stated about the earnings of sailors and their expenses on shore, it might be well to consider that anywhere else they would have to pay much more than they did here; and it was evident from the number in the Home, that the arrangement was satisfactory to them.

The Chairman said the next question was to decide on the constitution under which the Home would be carried on in future. For the last twelve months it had been carried on under the supervision of the Committee, by the Superintendent, at his risk. The question was whether the Committee should take the whole responsibility of carrying it on in future, by merely employing the services of the Superintendent, or whether they would hand it over to the Superintendent altogether, he getting the profit and taking the risks.

Mr. TAPP begged to propose—

That the temporary constitution adopted at the meeting held on the 13th day of March 1871 be continued.

Mr. SOUPER seconded.

Mr. TAPP said some time in September 1870 he was asked by the then Committee to draw up a constitution and code of rules for the establishment. This he had done, and it was approved of. The Home had been worked for a year under that constitution, and he thought very satisfactorily, considering that they had Tls. 1,219 to credit. He thought it would be a mistake to give the Home over entirely into the hands of the Superintendent, and that it should be carried on in the present way.

The Chairman put the resolution to the meeting. There was only one thing in adopting that constitution he thought ought to be changed. He understood the Superintendent was looked upon as responsible for any loss. It was simply absurd that a salaried officer should be called upon to refund loss incurred by working. Practically he had not been called on to do so hitherto, but it was wrong that he should be thus liable, and he would propose that the clause in question should be struck out.

Mr. JOHNSON moved and Captain WHYTE seconded the addition of the following clauses to the resolution—

That Clause 3 of the existing constitution, which provides for a lease to be executed by the Superintendent, be omitted.

That Clause 4 be modified by the omission of the words "by the Superintendent."

The resolution with these amendments was then carried unanimously.

Mr. HAYES proposed—

That the sale of wines and strong liquors in the Home be abandoned.

Mr. BUTCHER seconded.

Mr. SOUPER said the sailors would simply get it outside.

Mr. TAPP thought if this resolution were passed, the men would simply go outside to an evil very prevalent in Shanghai, that of the sale by Chinese of single bottles of grog to sailors. If the liquor thus sold were gin or brandy the evil might be less, but the liquor the men got was gin and brandy adulterated with samshu and kerosine oil, and he thought it would be a mistake to agree to the proposition before the meeting. He considered that the bar of the Home should not be leased at all. It was the business of the Committee, through the Superintendent, to carry it on, and to see that the liquors were good. Giving it to the steward placed it in his power to go to auction and buy any sort of liquor, the only check upon him being the occasional supervision of the Superintendent.

Mr. HAYES said they should not do two wrongs for one right. The idea of the Home was not to go into competition with the grog-shops, in Hongkew. There were sailors who wished to go where they had not the temptation to drink placed before them. There was ample opportunity in Hongkew, and why join in placing the temptation before the men. Even if he were the only one in the whole body to do it, he wished it to be placed on record that he opposed the present system in the most vehement and positive manner.

Dr. JOHNSTON said he had some experience in attending the men in the Home; he had done so for several years past. He had seen a good deal also of sailors in general and their habits, and he believed that when they came on shore they must have spirits. His experience of the Home was, that when they got it there, they suffered far less from its effects than w[illegible] they got it in the grogshops. It might [illegible] question whether the existence of the [illegible]r made them drink more than they would if there was not one in the Home, but he thought if it was not there they would go out, and instead of having a glass or two of liquor, remain all night in low grogshops. They did not only drink spirits either, some drank wine and beer, and the former they could not get outside. He thought the liquors ought to be provided for them in the Home—surveillance being kept over the quantity, rather than allow them to go and seek it outside. There was a class of men who came to the Home who would not do without spirits, and if they took a little too much there, it did not end in worse. It seemed to him that especially in hot weather, though scarcely less so at other times of the year, there was a decided advantage in having wines and spirits and beer supplied to the sailors in a proper way in the Home. He thought the bar was properly carried on, but at the same time it was a matter the Committee might very well take charge of, by their Superintendent.

Mr. BUTCHER agreed with Mr. Hayes that there were sailor and sailors, and that there was a large class who were not inclined to get drunk, and here they were putting the well-disposed and the ill-disposed sailor in presence of an overmastering temptation. There was another view of the matter, too; it was not very dignified that the debenture-holders should be deriving income from a grogshop.

Mr. HAYES said he had lately been at a meeting where some sailors were trying to

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further the cause of temparance among themselves; the newspapers had noticed the movement, and people had gone to help the men; and here were the Committee of the Home, older and more experienced men, driving a grogshop. If they abandoned the sale of liquors, as he proposed, they might not find the results so bad as they expected, and do some good at the same time.

Mr. JOHNSON said, as to the point Mr. Butcher mentioned about the profit to the debenture-holders from the grogshop, they got their dividend only from the wharf frontage, and if any profit accrued from the bar, it would eventually go to the benefit of the sailors. He did not believe either in any repressive measures to put down intemperance, and their business was not to make this place one of tutelage for the sailor. They wanted to give him a good home and good food, and to see that the liquor he got to drink was wholesome. It was better to place within his reach what was good to drink, than to send him outside to get what was bad. He thought that if the men were provided with books and amusements they would not desire to drink so frequently.

Captain WHYTE said if the men came here and got good and honest liquor, they would behave themselves very well, but if the liquor was stopped they would go out and stay all night, come in half poisoned and give great trouble to the Home.

Mr. REID asked the Superintendent whether there was more sale of spirits than of beer at the bar.

The Superintendent said there was a large consumption of spirits.

Mr. JOHNSON asked why Mr. Hayes did not go against the bar at the Club. There was much more drunk there.

The Chairman believed the motion would go far to ruin the Home, because no sailor would submit to an oppressive regulation like this, nor allow it to be said to him that he should not drink whether he wished to or not. If, as in many cases, they actually forced sailors to come here, they were bound to provide them with all the comforts they desired in food and drink. He would not support the Home for one day, if such a regulation were enforced.

Mr. HAYES said he spoke with considerable experience of sailors, and knew of many Sailors' Homes where no liquor was allowed.

Mr. JOHNSON said if a teetotal Home was wanted, by all means have one.

Mr. REID said it was a question whether the sailors would be worst off by having liquor served to them here, which the Committee believed to be good, or by going to Chinese shops and getting bad stuff.

Captain WHYTE—Or bringing it into the Home.

Mr. REID.—Very possibly. On that ground he thought they ought to provide for them in the Home.

Mr. HAYES would like to be positively informed that the bar was conducted in a proper manner and that the liquor was good.

The Superintendent said the bar was kept by a European, in a very orderly manner, and that the liquor was good.

The Chairman then put Mr. HAYES's motion.

Mr. SOUPER proposed as an amendment and Mr. TAPP seconded—

That the sale of spirituous liquors be still continued, but that the bar be carried on by the Committee, through the Superintendent, and not leased as heretofore.

The amendment having been put, was passed with two dissentients.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

COUNCIL ROOM, Shanghai, 15th July, 1872.

At the general meeting of the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, held at the Council Room, 15 Honan Road, on Monday, the 15th day of July, 1872, pursuant to notice, the following Report was received, read and passed for publication.

EDWARD B. SOUPER,
Officiating Secretary.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

To the *Works Committee*,

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to hand you the following report for the month ending 30th June.

Bridges. The repairs to the temporary bridge crossing the Defence Creek, near the Gas Works, have been completed.

Buildings.—The Local Post-Office building the Nankin Road has been color-washed, &c. The Municipal buildings in the Honan Road are now being thoroughly repaired.

Additional Police Cells are being built at the Central and Hongkew Police Stations, the present number being found insufficient.

Bundings.—The plans for the Bunding of the foreshore of the Settlement are sufficiently advanced for inspection.

Cemeteries.—Tenders have been invited for repairs to the various buildings, walls, etc., of the different Cemeteries. The number of burials, in the New Cemetery, during the past three months, as compared with former years, are as under:—

Comparative statement of burials in the New Cemetery during the months April, May and June 1869 to 1872—

	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.
			Children under 12		
April, May and June, 1869	2	0	0	1	3
" " " " 1870	5	1	0	0	6
" " " " 1871	2	1	0	0	3
" " " " 1872	6	1	0	1	8

Drainage.—The main drainage works in Hongkew are progressing satisfactorily. Some of the sinks and cesspools to the main drains have been cleaned.

Landing Accommodation—The wooden jetties in Hongkew have been repaired.

Roads.—The usual coolies have been employed repairing the various roads. The Foochow Road from the Kiangse to Honan Road has been metalled. The Yunnan Road from the Nankin to Kiukiang Road, and the Hoopeh from the Nankin to Hankow Road, and part of the upper Quangse Road have been bricked.

To assist in the drainage of the back part of the Settlement, a new road 30 feet wide, north of the Old Grand Stand, connecting the Lloyd Road with the Defence Creek, has been formed. I would recommend that a foot bridge say 7ft. 6in. wide be built, of hardwood, to cross the Defence Creek at this point, there being a populous village on the other side; the probable cost of the bridge would be Tls 230.

As numerous complaints have from time to time been made of the present condition of the roads in the Settlements, the following information may be of interest to you.

During the past 15 months, in which the supply of road material has been very irregular, the roads in the Settlements have been cut up to receive 1880 yards of main sewers, 645 yards of subsidiary drains; many hundred yards of small connecting drains—6378 yards of drain pipes. Some 470 sinks and cesspools, as well as a considerable amount of curb and sidechannel. A great number of private drains have also been constructed, and the Gas Company has laid and altered some miles of mains &c.

The Foochow Road between the Honan and Shantung Roads is being metalled.

Curbs and Sidechannels have been laid on the Hoopeh Road, between the Foochow and Canton Roads

Ningpo Road, from Honan to Shantung Road.

Hankow Road, from Shanse to Shantung Road.

Szechuen Road, near the Nankin Road.

Foochow Road, from Hoopeh to Fuhkien Road, and rough curbs and sidechannels in part of the Shanse and Ningpo Roads.

Curbs and sidechannels are now being laid on the Shantung Road.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
E. H. OLIVER,
Engineer.

To R. I. FEARON, Esq.
M. CORYELL, Esq.
A. ZIMMERN, Esq.

Law Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 22nd July.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

MINKEE *v.* O. R. KEELE.

Claim for goods of the plaintiff seized by the defendant—value $32.

Mr. HARWOOD appeared for the defendant.

MINKEE, cautioned, stated—I am a butcher. My shop is in Smith's market. A week ago I bought a bull which was in good condition. I had it taken to my shop for the purpose of being slaughtered. It was slaughtered there. Mr. Keele took it away the same day, without assigning any reason for it. The value of the meat was $32; that was what I paid for the animal.

LE-AH-LIN, cautioned, stated—I am a ship's compradore. I know the plaintiff. I know that his meat was seized about 5 or 6 days ago. I had gone to him to get him to kill the bull. I had seen it at the slaughter house and promised to take 100-lb. of the meat. I saw a portion of the carcase and considered it fit for food. I was told by the plaintiff that the meat was seized. I did not see it taken away.

By Mr. HARWOOD—I saw the bull the day it was killed. I forget the colour of it.

The original owner of the animal said it was sold to the plaintiff on Monday and killed on Tuesday. It was in good condition, and $32 were paid for it.

Another butcher saw it alive and dead, and considered it to have been in a sound condition.

Mr. HARWOOD said the defendant was the Inspector of Markets, and acted under a resolution of the Council that all meat and provision exposed for sale, by native and foreign dealers, of unsound character and unfit for human consumption were to be seized and confiscated. He had noticed on Monday last a bullock labouring under the symptoms of rinderpest, at one of the slaughter houses outside the Settlement, and asked the butcher not to slaughter it. He visited the place next morning and found it had been killed. He took the larynx and part of the intestines to Dr. Henderson, and the latter pronounced the meat unfit for human consumption. Upon this he seized it.

EDWARD HENDERSON, M. D., sworn, stated—I am Health Officer for the Settlements north of the Yang-king-pang. I remember on Tuesday the 16th instant Mr. Keele showed me the windpipe and a portion of the intestines of a bullock which he stated had been slaughtered at one of the slaughter houses in Pahsing-jow or kew. On examination I was satisfied that the animal must have been suffering from rinderpest at the time it was killed. I considered the flesh quite unfit for human consumption. From simple inspection of the dead meat one can't tell whether the animal had suffered from rinderpest. I advised Mr. Keele to seize the meat.

By the Court—The duration of the disease varies. It generally proves fatal in six days, but sometimes it lasts for nine days. The symptoms may show plainly in two days. The Chinese could not be mistaken that an animal is diseased, from the symptoms of its refusing to feed, drooping the ears, discharging from the nose, etc.

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Octavius Richmond Keele, sworn, stated—I am Inspector of Markets. On Monday the 15th I visited the particular shed in question and saw one red bullock—not bull—showing all the symptoms of rinderpest in its early stages. I told the men in the shed (whom I took to be the servants of the owner of the bullock) not to kill it until they saw me again. I gave my European assistant instructions to watch it and report to me if it took food. Next morning he reported that it had not taken its food for that morning. I desired him to continue watching it till the afternoon, In the afternoon I found it slaughtered, and it was being dressed when I got to the shed. I took the trachea, larynx and intestines to Dr. Henderson. The intestines were taken out in my presence. He pronounced them to be taken from a bullock suffering from rinderpest, and advised its seizure as being unfit for human food. I had ordered my assistant to have an eye on the meat and follow it, if it was taken away from the house, and had marked the meat. When I returned from Dr. Henderson I found that half of the bullock had been taken away. I seized the half that remained, and on my way to Smith's market I met my assistant, who conducted me to plaintiff's shop [J. 199], where the other half had been taken. I recognised the meat likewise by my mark, and seized it also. The Inspector of Nuisances on the following day destroyed the whole of the meat that had been seized. [In answer to an enquiry of the Court, on the subject of licensing butchers, Mr. Harwood said a motion was just now before the authorities at Peking to empower the Council to issue licenses to butchers.] I imagine it is well known to all the Chinese butchers that the meat when seized by me is taken to the Police Station, where it remains a reasonable time to allow the owner to make a complaint against the seizure, when an examination is held. Many butchers have done this. I dont know if the plaintiff has done it. I have however often seized his meat, and he has never taken any proceeding against me. This is rather a larger seizure than usual. I don't think he would have killed the bullock in question if he had not thought that there was something wrong. The meat if sound would have been of a better quality than what he usually deals in. I have no kind of interest whatever in the business of butchery, any more than buying my meat.

His Worship said from the evidence of Dr. Henderson and Mr. Keele he had no doubt that the meat was not fit for food. At the same time he should like to be satisfied that the Chinaman knew, if he thought the seizure had been wrongly made, that he could go to the Police Station, where his meat had been taken, and have an investigation made. In the absence of the interpreter he must adjourn the case, to ascertain this point from the plaintiff.

July 26.

Adjourned from 22nd instant.

Mr. Harwood asked leave to put Mr. Keele again in the box.

O. R. Keele, sworn, stated—After seizure I took the meat to the Police Station. I saw it next morning. I did not examine it—simply was in the godown and saw it. I have made five seizures in Minkee's shop since April last. Diseased meat decays more quickly than sound. The five seizures were of diseased meat, one in particular was a sheep which weighed 22 lbs. It was covered with a "caul," so as to look like lamb. On removing this, I found that the sheep was one mass of running sores from its neck to its tail. Altogether, from the 1st of April I have made 16 seizures, 5 from this man's place. The plaintiff never made any complaint to me, not even on this last occasion; the people at first declined to put the meat in the wheelbarrow when I went for it. It was between 9 and 10 o'clock when I seized it, and I am not aware that anyone followed me to the Station.

His Worship stated to plaintiff the points of defendant's evidence, through the interpreter.

Plaintiff said he had got the animal at a bullock establishment and had bought the best he could find.

His Worship remarked that from five seizures having been made, plaintiff did not seem to be a very good judge, or he dealt with dealers who sold unhealthy animals.

J. Howes, sworn, stated—I am Inspector of nuisances. Between two and three o'clock on Wednesday the 24th, I went to the Municipal godown and found there a carcase in a state of putrefaction. I disinfected it with carbolic acid and carbonate of lime, and then got a nuisance cart and removed it to the old Race Course, where I had a hole dug, 4 feet deep, and buried it under 2 feet of quicklime. I should think that sound meat could not have decayed so much in less than 24 hours—the smell was frightful. It stunk so badly that the godown smelt for two or three days afterwards, notwithstanding the disinfectants which had been used. I have general instructions to remove any such meat, as a nuisance.

His Worship had this evidence explained to plaintiff.

Plaintiff said the animal cost him $32, and it was sound when he bought it.

His Worship said it was not a question of plaintiff having paid $32 for the animal, but whether finding after it was killed that it was bad, he should for the sake of $32 run the risk of poisoning his customers who bought it.

In answer to the Court, plaintiff said he knew that the carcase was taken to the Police Station, but he did not go there after it to see what became of it or reclaim it.

His Worship then delivered judgment as follows:—

I do not propose to deal with this case from a technical point of view, as I find that the defendant acted *bonâ-fide*, in the performance of what he conceived to be his duty, and in obedience to instructions from his superiors which they conceived they had power, in the interests of the public health, to give. I think it will be sufficient to meet the justice of the case, if I enquire *what damage the plaintiff has sustained* from defendant's act, rather than whether defendant acted in the precise form in which strictly he should have acted. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant seized his beef, and that its destruction followed upon such seizure. This the defendant admits; but he proves beyond question—to my mind, at all events—that the meat so seized was unfit for consumption. That being so, what *actual* loss has the plaintiff sustained? Were he a British subject, it is clear that he could never sue a purchaser successfully for its price; and, moreover, under the 26-27 Vic., c. 117, s. 2, in addition to having his property destroyed, he would have exposed himself to a penalty of £20, or even to three months' imprisonment. Being, as the plaintiff in this case is, a Chinaman, I find that his own authorities treat cases of this kind in a very similar manner, to the extent, at all events, of confiscating the property and severely punishing its owner. I come to the conclusion, therefore, on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case, that the plaintiff cannot have suffered, and did not suffer, any pecuniary loss in this particular instance by the defendant's act, and that, consequently, there is no ground for awarding him compensation. At the same time, I am bound to say that I consider that the defendant acted irregularly, and this irregularity I propose to punish by directing him to pay the plaintiff's costs.

Mr. Harwood asked what was the irregularity to which his Worship alluded.

His Worship said that, one irregularity was in not having the meat condemned by a competent authority. In such cases at Home, it is not the person who makes the seizure who orders the destruction of the meat, but a magistrate or justice, who would decide as to the propriety of it. In Shanghai, application should be made to the Mixed Court in Chinese cases, or to the Supreme Court, if a British subject's property were seized. The Mixed Court appeared to be willing to give its assistance in cases of the kind.

Mr. Harwood said the Health Officer had sanctioned the seizure.

His Worship said the Health Officer might pronounce upon the quality of the meat, but could not give authority for the destruction. The Mixed Court should be applied to, and if it had been, he was satisfied from what he had heard of its action in similar cases, that it would have ordered the destruction and punished the offender, as it had punished others before.

Another case of the same sort was then brought on, in which Ah-foon sued Mr. Keele for $22.50 on account of meat seized.

Mr. Harwood objected to the summons that it neither stated time, place, nor other particulars, and defendant therefore could not tell what seizure was referred to nor bring evidence to meet the claim. He applied for an adjournment, and amendment of the summons.

The Court heard plaintiff's statement for the purpose of eliciting the particulars desired, and granted an adjournment till Tuesday, Mr. Harwood reserving his right to cross-examine.

Plaintiff stated that he was a butcher, opposite the French Gasworks. Mr. Keele is in the habit of visiting his slaughterhouse three times a day. Last Thursday he received an order from the P. & O. for meat, and he slaughtered a bullock. 68 lbs. of the meat was taken on board one of their steamers. At 7 o'clock Mr. Keele came and seized the remainder, 340 lbs., minus the 68 lbs. Mr. Keele up till the time it was killed had not told him not to kill the beast. The bullock had been taking its meals as usual. Some one from the P. & O. saw the bullock while it was being slaughtered.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 23rd July.

Before R. A. Mowat, Esq.

D. Christie, of the Sailor's Home.

Drunk and incapable.

Prisoner was sentenced on Saturday last for a similar offence to a week's imprisonment. Fined $5.

Mahomed and Abdool Carena,—Theft.

Fanny Holman, sworn, stated—I am the wife of the proprietor of the "Oriental Tavern." Both prisoners came to our tavern yesterday about 11.30: one asked for wine and the other for brandy, which I served them with. We entered into conversation on the subject of jewellery, they stating that they had some valuable stones to sell which were in charge of the captain of the *China*. My husband showed them a diamond brooch. They said they would give me $250 and another brooch for it in exchange. I then showed him a pearl ring which I took from my jewel box. The ring was of China gold; it cost $18. Mahomed picked from the box a crystal and another ring, and they both examined them and then returned the brooch. At this moment some one came into the shop and went with my husband to the back room. While my husband was there, they ordered more drinks and I served them. They paid for the drinks and left saying they would come to-morrow with their jewellery. I missed the two rings directly they were gone and told my husband of it. He went after them and returned without finding them and then went to the station. Remanded.

24th July.

J. Golding of the *Doune Castle*.

Desertion.

Prisoner admitted the charge, and sought to excuse his offence by alleging that the master had discharged two seamen of the ship and wouldn't him, and he wanted to get clear of her.

One month's imprisonment, to pay $2.50 costs and to forfeit his wages.

Mahomed and Abdool Careen—adjourned case of theft.

Mr. Stripling said he had no new evidence to bring forward that could throw any more light on the case. The prisoners had four hours start, which allowed them ample time to dispose of their goods, and he had not been able to trace these; nor could he hold out any hopes of their ever being traced. He could disprove the prisoner's statement that they had jewellery in the keeping of the master of the *China*, and he asked the Court to again adjourn the case, after taking the evidence of the new witnesses.

W. Holman, sworn, stated—I am a boiler-maker by profession; I keep the "Oriental Tavern" in Hongkew. On Monday morning both prisoners entered my house and called for brandy and port wine. I left the bar, and on my return I saw my wife looking at some rings Abdool had on his fingers. My wife told me that they were stone-merchants, and I said that she then had a chance

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of valuing her diamond brooch. I went up and fetched the box in which the brooch was kept, and on its being opened I noticed the pearl ring and another ring on the top of the other jewellery. The brooch was taken out and shown to them. I left the bar, and returning a few minutes afterwards saw the pearl ring in Abdool's hand. That was the last I saw of it. Some one calling about the Municipal rate, I left them and attended him. On my return I found the men gone. I asked my wife to let me see the other, which was mine, and which I hadn't touched for a long time. She and I looked for it, and found that neither that nor the pearl ring was there. I went in pursuit of them but couldn't find them. I reported at the Station, and having traced where they lived, I was told by the man in the house that prisoner would not return till 5 in the evening. Serjeant Skinner arrested them afterwards.

By the Court.—I was away three or four minutes the last time. Mahomet told me that Abdool had a box of stones on board the ship. He said he was only interpreter for him.

Mahomet, asked for an explanation of his and fellow prisoner's position, said he acted simply as interpreter for the other, who was a stone-dealer and a native of Rangoon. On the day in question he wanted to change a French dollar, and for that purpose entered a general store kept by a Chinese in the neighbourhood of prosecutor's house. After some bargaining the exchange was effected. [The Court wanted to know what all that had to do with the case. Prisoner requested it to "hold on" and it would see.] Abdool then wanted a drink, and it was agreed to adjourn into the prosecutor's shop. Abdool had a glass of brandy and he a glass of port wine. The landlady wanted to know who Abdool was, and on being informed of his trade she spoke of a diamond brooch and asked if he knew anything about diamonds. Of course he did; the Hindoostane word for it was *Idra*. The diamond brooch was produced, and he was asked to price it. He took it up, and said in such a place as this, where the precious stone was rare, $200 could be got for it, but in his country and in Ava, where it is not scarce, 200 rupees only would be about the price. The brooch, with the other rings which had been shown to them, but which the speaker never touched, having been examined exclusively by Abdool, were replaced in the box, and the casket put under the bar. They then entered into a general conversation, in the course of which Abdool, through the interpreter, spoke of the superior quality of Cashmere goods which he had in Hongkong, as also of some valuable stones and rings. He was travelling for them, and on receiving an order he would telegraph for the sort wanted. Having had another drink each the two left, promising to call again next day. They visited another grogshop in the course of their walk, and subsequently had a pull at the pipe in an opium shop. Abdool had engaged quarters in the house of a countryman in Hongkew, and in proof of the truth of his statement as to his calling the speaker adduced the fact of the number of rings that he possessed, which were in the hands of the police, and in which he intended to deal at this place. [Inspector Stripling handed the rings into Court, and remarked that they were rubbish.] In reply to the Court as to whether they did not say to the landlady that they had a box of jewellery in the hands of the Captain of the *China*, prisoner said Abdool had his things in Hongkong. He had his two children and all his goods there, including the Cashmere shawls and some very good blankets, all of which he was going to telegraph to be forwarded to him. Being asked by the Court as to whether they had promised to return next day with the rings on the strength of having telegraphed for them, they replied yes; and on being told of the impossibility of the thing, prisoner begged to be informed of the length of time it took to receive an answer to a telegram. The Court did not know that rings could be sent about in telegrams.

GEORGE SKINNER, sworn, stated—I am a sergeant of Police. I met the prisoners in the Tiendong Road. I was in search of them and was in plain clothes. I asked them what their occupation was. Mahomet said he was partner with and interpreter to Abdool, who was a stone-merchant. I asked if they had any. Abdool showed me the 4 (produced) which he had on rings on his fingers. I asked if he had more. Yes, in a box in his house. I offered to go to see them. He said he was too tired that night, having been walking about; he would bring them to my house next morning. I then took them both to the station. Mr. Holman identified them. I told them the charge. They denied it. I went to the house afterwards, taking Abdool with me. There was no box belonging to them in the house. All that Abdool claimed was some rags and a mat.

Remanded.

25th July.

WONG JOO-HOO.—Obtaining $668 under false pretences.

Mr. COWIE for the prosecutor.

Mr. BROWN for the defendant.

Mr. COWIE said the prosecutor was one Wong-sen-tze, the manager of the native mercantile hong of Yu-shun, in the English settlement. The accused was Wong Joo-hoo (British subject) carrying on business in the French Concession as shipping agent. The prosecutor's case was that through the false representations of the defendant, that on the prosecutor paying him $668.75 as freight on certain goods, which his client was about to ship for Tientsin, no further charge would be made and the goods be delivered at their destination. Upon the strength of this representation, the prosecutor shipped by defendant's vessel certain cargo as per bill of lading, and paid him the $668.75. On the 21st July, his client received information from Tientsin that the goods could not be delivered because the captain had not been paid the freight in Shanghai, and the bills of lading were at the same time returned. Mr. Cowie was not prepared to adduce all the evidence in support of his case, but he would bring forward enough to enable him to apply for a remand until he could procure his evidence from Tientsin.

Mr. BROWN objected to this procedure as likely to prejudice his case by being published. The prosecution should have been fully prepared with their case, or waited until they were, and then have brought it up.

Mr. COWIE would bring so much of the case forward as he was able, which might establish such a suspicion as to get a remand.

WONG-SEN-TZE, cautioned, stated—I am a Shipping Agent. I shipped a quantity of cargo in June last to Tientsin through the Yu-may hong, and paid freight for it. I arranged for the freight with a broker, an employé of the firm of the Quo-teck-shin hong. There was a written agreement which I hand in. [Mr. Brown objected to the admission of the document. The proceedings of the Court were carried on in the English language, and he submitted that the prosecution should have had it translated properly before coming into Court, instead of leaving that to be done cursorily. It was ruled that the Court interpreter should translate the document *vivâ voce*. Amongst other provisions in the agreement, which resembled a charter party, it was provided that the payment of $668.75 cleared the goods of all further expenses.] $668.75 was the entire freight. The goods went to Tientsin. I have heard from Tientsin that they arrived. The communication was to the effect that the ship had arrived, but the captain refused to deliver the goods on the ground that Yu-may hong was indebted to him for freight. The vessel was chartered by Yu-may and the charter money had not been paid. [A discussion arose as to the admissibility of the communication. The witness was not able to identify the handwriting or the signature. He received it through a post office, and believed it came from his agents. He had done similar business with them before, and the chop was theirs. *Held*—that it was admissible. The letter was read and translated.] The supercargo of the vessel is being prosecuted in Tientsin. The bills of lading are all at Tientsin. These are the duplicates. When I paid for the freight at Shanghai I got a receipt from Kowliang-ye. I paid the money to Kow-liang-ye, and got a receipt from him.

By Mr. BROWN—I shipped a full cargo. All on board was my cargo. I chartered the vessel from Yu-may, defendant's firm. I arranged with Kow-liang-ye. The terms were that there was to be a certain quantity of light and heavy cargo. Kow-liang-ye is of the hong of Quo-teck-shin. Besides the letter I handed in, I have no other information that my goods had been detained. I know the firm of Joo-hoo. It is the Yu-may hong. They engaged to carry goods for me. I remember going to defendant's hong on the 23rd, and telling him of the detention of my goods, although I had paid the freight. Yu-may asked me to wait and it would be remedied. I refused to wait. Nothing more passed between us. I gave as the reason of the detention of the goods the non-payment of the freight. He said the freight had been paid. I don't know Ting-kee. I accused him on this visit of having received money from me under false pretences. I said he had a sign-board and a name to protect and he should not have acted in the manner he did. I left on defendant's promising to send his broker to me to settle about the business. He never came. I sent Kow-liang-ye to defendant. I charged defendant with having taken my money, and wanted him to return it. He did not answer anything particularly. I brought the case into Court of my own motion.

Re-examined.—One of the seals on the agreement is mine and the other is that of the Yu-may hong. I did not see the latter impressed, but I know it is the same as theirs. There are just those two seals on the agreement.

By the Court.—I understood from Kow-liang-ye and from the arrangement of the different weights of the cargo that the $668.75 was for the entire freight. I had no conversation in the matter with defendant. The Yu-may hong is the defendant's. He has no partner that I know of. It was Kow-liang-ye I saw.

WONG-WEI-SAN, cautioned, stated—I am shipping clerk in prosecutor's hong. Our hong paid the money to Kow-liang-ye. He came to our hong and got it. The accountant handed the money, and I saw it paid. I saw some of Yu-may's hong there at the time. I went with Kow-liang-ye to the Yu-may hong, where I saw him hand the money to defendant. There was no one in our hong when the money was paid to Kow-liang-ye. I don't know what Kow-liang-ye did with the money. I went with him to Yu-may hong to get the bills of lading. Kow-liang-ye handed me these bills in Yu-may hong. Defendant gave me the bills of lading; Kow-liang-ye was there. The bills were in three sets. These are one set of them. I was in the Yu-may hong a short time. I waited in the office, Kow-liang-ye with me. Both waited. We were in the hall first. Defendant was in the office. Kow-liang-ye in the meantime took the money in the clerk's office. Defendant signed the bill of lading in my presence. It was a receipt for the money. He must have first asked his clerk if the money had been paid. I did not see the clerk go to defendant. I know the stamp of the Joo-hoo hong. We had two dealings with them, having chartered two ships from them.

By Mr. BROWN—There were only Kow-liang-ye and myself when defendant signed the receipt on the bill of lading. I don't know the King-ta-hong, nor Chang-ah-long. Beyond asking him to sign the bills, nothing passed between me and defendant. I was in the office when they were signed. I saw him write all this that appears on the margin. I can't write English. I was close to him when he wrote it. I think the payment made by Kow-liang-ye was to the clerk. It was in two bank orders, payable to bearer. I recognise these bills of lading by the writing "Yu-shun" hong on them. When I got them I handed them to the clerk of our office. One set was sent to Tientsin, and the other has never left our hong. I saw the bank orders in Kow-liang-ye's hand on the way to Yu-may hong. We had come out of our hong together and I inferred therefore that they had been given to him inside. I am certain that I saw two orders in his hand. I asked defendant myself to sign the bill of lading.

Re-examined—I haven't seen this receipt before.

After some discussion as to whether there was any charge made against the defendant to warrant the case being remanded, the Court adjourned till Saturday, for the evidence of Kow-liang-ye.

J. MACDONALD and G. FREDERICKSON.
Stealing a chest of opium.

JOHN MOKAY, sworn, stated—I am master of the British schooner *Annie Muriel*. The two prisoners were on the articles of the ship, but were discharged here on the 17th. On the 8th of June 100 chests of Malwa opium

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were shipped by D. Sassoon & Co. on board my ship. On the following day she left for Newchwang. On arrival there, there was one chest short. Macdonald was watchman every night, while the ship was here.

By MACDONALD—You were not on deck when the opium was put on board.

By the COURT—The opium came on board about 6 in the evening, and we left next morning about 7.

FRANCIS ACKERMAN, sworn, stated—[Witness was warned that he need not answer any questions put to him which he thought might criminate him.] I am joint proprietor of the "Scandinavian Tavern" on the French side. I know the two accused. I was on board the *Annie Muriel* in this port on Saturday the 8th of June in the forenoon. I took a man on board that I had shipped. I remained till seven in the evening. I knew all the men on board and I had a general conversation with them. Macdonald said there was some opium on board, and said I could have as much as I liked. I said I didn't want anything to do with it. He named no quantity—as much as I wanted. Macdonald was watchman at the time. Nothing more passed. It was in the afternoon (say about 6). He was intoxicated at the time. The mate came ashore with me at 7 p.m., and came to my house. About 8 o'clock the captain also came to my house. Frederickson came about the same time. I went to the circus with the captain, my partner (Mitchell), Frederickson and some others. The captain and I remained there. Mitchell and Frederickson went away. Mitchell said to me previous to his going "You keep the captain in conversation, and I'll go and do a job." I didn't see them again that night. We remained at the circus till it was over (the captain and I) and then went to my house. He left almost immediately afterwards saying he must get on board. I went on board. In the morning I noticed a smell of opium, and alongside my bed I noticed a bag of opium. It was a large bag. I supposed it contained a chest of opium. I asked my partner (who sleeps in the same room with me) what this was? He said it's opium. I said I wont have it in my house. He said, "Don't be a fool, I have been doing a pidgin." I then had a conversation with him, and he told me that he had gone on board the *Annie Muriel* and got the box of opium there—that he and Frederickson forced the fore-hatchway, and broke open the box of opium, put the contents into a bag, as the box was too big to carry, and brought it ashore. He said Macdonald was on deck at the time, and that the box was thrown overboard. My partner sold it to Sie Foong on the 9th for $400, and received the money (Tls. 250 in notes, and remainder in dollars.) On the return of the ship from Newchwang (she left in the morning), Frederickson and Macdonald came to my house, and they repeated their visit from time to time. I saw my partner on each of these occasions give them $4 or $5 each.

By MACDONALD—I am sure you said to me I might have as much opium as I liked. It was about 6 p.m. I never asked you to board with me on your return, or said that I would get a guarantee from the Swedish Consul for your discharge. I never returned to the forecastle after 6.15, when I left it. The mate was drunk when he went ashore with me in the sampan. I saw no opium (9 or 10 cases) laying about the deck when I was there.

Remanded.

D. CHRISTIE and T. WILLIAMS,—*Repeated Drunkenness.*

Christie, 14 days imprisonment.
Williams fined $3,

26th July.

The case of opium-stealing against J. MACDONALD and G. FREDERICKSON, remanded from yesterday, was this morning abandoned, the prosecution not being able to adduce further evidence, and not likely to procure any if it should be again remanded. The prisoners were dismissed.

T. WILLIAMS of the *Endymion*—Absent without leave.

Prisoner had been twice before the Court for being drunk and incapable, on the last occasion of which he was fined $3. The master charged him with leaving and returning to the ship since the 23rd without leave, but he didn't wish to press the charge.

Prisoner said he had the drink on him, and had asked the captain to discharge him but he won't.

To pay $2.50 and return to his duty.

J. PATON—desertion.

Prisoner was a boy 16 years of age and on the articles of the *Drummond Castle.* He deserted during her stay at this port, he said on account of the ill-treatment he suffered at the hands of the 2nd and 3rd officers, and had since been living in Edbrook's stables. He didn't think he could return, as he could not agree with the mawfoos.

With suitable admonition, his Worship sentenced him to a day's imprisonment, thereafter to be sent to the Sailors' Home, to be cared for until he could be sent away to join his vessel.

R. on the prosecution of A. PAYNE *v.* A. HEPBURN.

Prosecutor charged defendant with on several occasions calling him by all manner of foul names and insinuating that he was no sailor. Had shipped as cook and was not conversant with seaman's work. On recovering from an illness which had laid him up for over a month, he was put on deck, and prohibited from entering the galley. In his new capacity on deck he was continually taunted for not being a sailorman. On Sunday last he was called aft by the mate, and told by him that if he ever entered the galley and interfered with the boy he would get severely injured.

Defendant denied having made the last threat. Prosecutor was in the habit of meddling with the galley and boy. He called him aft last Sunday, and after chastising him with his tongue, he warned him that if he repeated his annoyance he would get what he appeared to have been working for, that is, punished.

In the absence of corroborative evidence, which prosecutor could not furnish, the Court could not convict defendant, and therefore dismissed the case.

27th July.

R. *v.* WONG-JOOHOO. Remanded case of obtaining money under false pretences.

The prosecutor did not appear.

Mr. BROWN said he understood the prosecution had been withdrawn.

Dismissed.

MAHOMET and ABDOOL CANEEN—remanded from the 24th.

Mr. STRIPLING said he had no more evidence to bring forward.

His Worship, on the ground of there not being sufficient evidence to send the case before a jury, dismissed it.

Miscellaneous.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S MEETING.

(London and China Express.)

The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held on the 6th June; P. D. Hadow, Esq., in the chair.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said that the policy pursued by the Board in disposing of vessels no longer suited for the altered state of the traffic had proved successful. He was glad to say also that the new ships had proved very satisfactory. He read extracts from a letter from the captain of the *Peshawur*, reporting the admirable qualities of that vessel in the cyclone off Madras. Notwithstanding the additions to the Company's fleet, no call for increased capital would be necessary. The increase in the cost of coal and seamen's wages would tend to increase the expenses. In regard to the late strike at Southampton, he was glad to say it had been arranged satisfactorily. Mr. Sutherland had successfully negotiated with the Italian Government for the transfer of the work and the subsidy of the company now running between Brindisi and Alexandria, known as Palmer's line. The subsidy of £19,000 was not so much as the removal of opposition. With the new arrangement of landing goods at Venice, they expected great advantages to follow. He could not help noticing the tact and ability shown by Mr. Sutherland in settling this difficult matter. In regard to the Suez Canal he regretted that the large increase proposed by the Canal Company in their tariff would prohibit them from using it at present, except for the passage of vessels requiring repairs, &c. As an illustration of how it would work, he said that last year they paid for transit of goods through Egypt £65,000; the cost by the Canal would have been £80,000, and by the new scale £120,000. He would conclude by moving the adoption of the report.

Admiral Coffin, a shareholder, seconded its adoption, and asked if the Adriatico-Orientale Company (Palmer's) would take shares in the P. and O., to which the Chairman replied in the negative.

Mr. Mackenzie, of the firm of Mackenzie, Trinder and Co., solicitors, said, that although he was a young shareholder, he believed he represented the views of many others; he was not satisfied with the dividend of six per cent per annum, considering that the company had a monopoly. It was very far below the Cunard and other companies, and the reason was partly owing to the expensive management. He disapproved of managing directors; the board of directors should be sufficient, and the various managers of departments should be responsible to them. With the system of managing directors, who were, of course, constantly in the office, the board were too apt to be led by these gentlemen, and pass the measures they recommended. He must oppose the election of Mr. Sutherland as a managing director on principle. He also thought that the coal and building contracts should be put up for public competition. He would advise the payment of the directors on a scale according to the dividends. He was surprised that the directors had not sooner adopted the port of Brindisi, and possessed themselves of land and premises while they were to be obtained comparatively cheap; they were daily rising in value.

A Shareholder said that with regard to coals, about which he was well acquainted, he could tell the meeting that the directors had not been asleep, for they had made a large contract for Welsh coal at a price which could not be done to-day under 4s. advance.

Another Shareholder said the directors were acting wisely in electing Mr. Sutherland as a managing director.

The Chairman, in reply, said that so far from the Company enjoying a monopoly, they were subject to the most severe competition by the Messageries, Holt's, and a host of private steamers, and their subsidy bound them to keep time at the different stations, which often prevented them from obtaining cargo, &c. In regard to the system which had been always followed by the Company of having managing directors, he stated that this was provided for in the deed, and they had no choice in the matter; but he could assure the shareholders that the attendance of the board twice a week was not a matter of form; they took nothing for granted, but examined the necessary documents for themselves. In regard to the proposal to elect Mr. Sutherland, this was owing to the altered arrangement with Mr. Allen, so long a managing director. In regard to obtaining coals and ships by asking tenders, he did not agree that it was the best mode; the case of coal had just been illustrated by a shareholder, and as to shipbuilding, they took care to have all the competition of competent builders. The proposition to pay the directors according to the dividends he considered very pernicious.

No response being made to the suggestions of Mr. Mackenzie, the Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report, and the dividend of 3 per cent for the half-year. This, he might say, had been earned in spite of lower freights and 20 per cent reduction in passage money. Carried unanimously.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

The meeting was then made special, and the Chairman proposed, in a complimentary speech, that Thomas Sutherland, Esq., be elected a director. Mr. De Salis seconded the same, alluding to the tried merits and services of Mr. Sutherland. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Sutherland thanked the board and the shareholders, and stated that this promotion would be appreciated, and stimulate him to greater efforts on their behalf.

A vote of thanks to the chair and the board concluded the proceedings.

The Directors' Report is as follows:—

The Company's Fleet.

In the last annual report five vessels appeared on the list of "ships fitting out and building;" of these, the *Peshawur* has come

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into active service, this vessel having been despatched to Calcutta, *via* the Suez Canal, in January. The remaining four will probably be available in the following order:—The *Cathay* is to be delivered by Messrs. Denny Brothers, towards the end of June. The *Hydaspes* will be launched by the same firm in about a month, and handed over to the company in August; and the *Malwa* and *Bokhara* are to be completed by Messrs. Caird and Co. in December and February next.

The Directors are happy to report that the navigation of the company's numerous fleet has not been attended by any accident since the date of the last report. The Suez Canal has been made use of when the directors have been informed by the telegraph that particular vessels have left India with unusually large cargoes, and three ships inwards, and a similar number outwards, have passed through the Canal in the course of the last six months. The *Indus* and *Australia* are about to return to the East by the same route with full cargoes, and three or four of the company's large carrying steamers are expected to leave China immediately with cargoes of new teas, direct for England.

In the last Annual Report, the directors stated, with reference to the contracts they had then entered into for the construction of the four new ships, *Cathay*, *Hydaspes*, *Malwa*, and *Bokhara*, that additional measures in the same direction might shortly becomes necessary, and the proprietors will not therefore be unprepared to learn that contracts have been signed with Messrs. Denny Brothers for building four more vessels of about 2,500 tons register each, with engines of 450-horse power on the compound principle. It is proposed to call these ships the *Venetia*, *Lombardy*, *Gwalior*, and *Nizam*.

The directors have referred so frequently in their later reports to the changed conditions under which trade with the East is now carried on, and to the absolute necessity of meeting these altered circumstances by the employment of ships combining large cargo capacity with that superior class of accommodation for passengers which has ever been afforded by the company's steamers, that it will not now be requisite to repeat the reasons already given for reinforcing the fleet. It cannot fail, however, to inspire the proprietors with confidence in the ability of the company to keep pace with the existing competition, when they observe that sixteen new ships of this improved type, grossing 50,000 tons, have been contracted for during the last four years.

[The remainder of the Report has reference to the postal contract with the Italian Government and the election of a new director, which are noticed in the report of the meeting.]

SUMMER HEAT.

Maximum and Minimum of Thermometer from June 20th to September 20th, during the Years 1867 to 1871.

It has been suggested to us that a comparative statement of the thermometer register during the summer months, for a period of five years, would prove interesting and useful. We have therefore transcribed the readings for that term, which are reproduced below.

Date.	Max Min	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
June 20...	Max	84	75	74	85	82	69
...	Min	78	61	65	75	66	67
21...	Max	83	76	78	94	78	70
...	Min	78	65	66	78	72	67
22...	Max	80	85	78	86	79	70
...	Min	77	71	72	77	67	68
23...	Max	82	91	76	94	82	70
...	Min	76	76	67	79	72	68
24...	Max	79	79	76	88	91	76
...	Min	74	72	66	82	73	64
25...	Max	88	81	77	89	89	74
...	Min	74	73	68	79	79	67
26...	Max	82	74	73	91	90	73
...	Min	73	71	67	79	80	66
27...	Max	74	72	73	95	96	70
...	Min	68	68	69	79	78	65
28...	Max	75	72	79	96	100	70
...	Min	70	69	67	80	80	64
29...	Max	73	70	80	96	98	74
...	Min	69	68	72	80	81	71
30...	Max	77	74	80	96	94	75
...	Min	70	67	72	82	85	69
July 1...	Max	89	82	83	95	96	81
...	Min	78	67	70	82	83	71
2...	Max	91	83	72	84	84	88
...	Min	79	70	67	80	80	74
3...	Max	89	82	75	76	82	90
...	Min	71	69	67	73	79	78
4...	Max	78	82	76	76	80	92
...	Min	72	70	70	71	73	80
5...	Max	83	84	80	79	81	92
...	Min	71	72	69	69	70	81
6...	Max	93	77	74	79	81	92
...	Min	76	75	69	70	70	82
7..	Max	84	75	74	82	81	92
...	Min	71	73	67	70	73	81
8...	Max	82	79	75	82	76	93
...	Min	75	71	69	73	73	82
9...	Max	86	79	75	84	82	91
...	Min	76	71	70	75	73	82
10...	Max	79	77	77	79	86	89
...	Min	71	74	72	75	76	79
11...	Max	81	77	86	82	88	90
...	Min	74	75	73	74	76	80
12...	Max	82	85	92	81	88	94
...	Min	74	77	77	74	80	81
13...	Max	82	85	79	81	91	95
...	Min	70	76	75	74	78	83
14...	Max	81	86	76	78	90	95
...	Min	68	76	74	74	77	83
15...	Max	80	87	85	79	88	93
...	Min	73	77	74	72	75	84
16...	Max	77	87	81	75	90	91
...	Min	72	77	72	72	78	80
17...	Max	79	85	84	83	93	92
...	Min	74	78	73	72	79	81
18...	Max	82	79	92	91	91	91
...	Min	76	76	75	79	80	82
19...	Max	87	81	90	89	88	89
...	Min	78	70	78	80	79	81
20...	Max	87	86	95	81	92	88
...	Min	76	74	79	77	80	80
21...	Max	91	88	97	90	94	87
...	Min	79	76	82	76	78	77
22...	Max	90	89	96	90	94	85
...	Min	80	78	83	79	78	78
23...	Max	89	92	95	89	95	84
...	Min	80	78	84	78	82	74
24...	Max	90	93	92	88	93	84
...	Min	80	79	85	79	80	77
25...	Max	89	94	93	87	89	86
...	Min	79	79	84	80	81	78
26...	Max	93	95	97	87	89	89
...	Min	81	80	82	79	78	80
27...	Max	94	95	93	88	90	...
...	Min	80	80	87	79	80	...
28...	Max	95	93	85	90	92	...
...	Min	82	80	79	79	79	...
29...	Max	94	92	92	90	92	...
...	Min	79	79	79	80	81	...
30...	Max	96	93	93	89	90	...
...	Min	79	80	82	80	80	...
31..	Max	93	86	90	89	90	...
...	Min	80	78	83	79	79	...
August 1...	Max	95	88	93	91	88	...
...	Min	80	76	79	78	78	...
2...	Max	94	89	90	92	89	...
...	Min	80	78	82	78	77	...
3...	Max	92	89	85	92	88	...
...	Min	79	77	78	81	78	...
4...	Max	90	88	83	91	86	...
...	Min	80	77	77	81	78	...
5...	Max	88	89	80	91	89	...
...	Min	79	78	75	81	78	...
August 6...	Max	89	89	82	89	89	...
...	Min	80	77	73	78	80	...
7...	Max	85	88	73	86	90	...
...	Min	80	77	71	79	80	...
8...	Max	90	89	78	88	88	...
...	Min	81	76	73	78	79	...
9...	Max	90	89	78	80	86	...
...	Min	81	77	73	77	78	...
10...	Max	90	85	79	82	84	...
...	Min	80	74	76	78	77	...
11...	Max	91	83	84	84	87	...
...	Min	82	74	76	75	79	...
12...	Max	93	84	92	84	89	...
...	Min	82	76	79	75	78	...
13...	Max	94	80	92	83	89	...
...	Min	83	75	79	72	78	...
14...	Max	92	80	88	81	91	...
...	Min	82	70	71	68	78	...
15...	Max	92	80	90	82	95	...
...	Min	81	74	80	69	81	...
16...	Max	91	76	86	84	94	...
...	Min	82	74	80	72	81	...
17...	Max	91	86	87	84	90	...
...	Min	80	72	81	71	77	...
18 ..	Max	92	90	83	83	89	...
...	Min	82	78	78	72	79	...
19...	Max	90	90	83	81	82	...
...	Min	82	79	78	74	78	...
20...	Max	89	88	82	83	90	...
...	Min	82	79	75	76	78	...
21...	Max	89	89	89	84	90	...
...	Min	81	80	77	77	76	...
22...	Max	91	89	83	80	87	...
...	Min	84	78	77	74	76	...
23...	Max	92	88	83	87	88	...
...	Min	84	80	75	74	77	...
24...	Max	88	87	87	87	79	...
...	Min	79	81	75	76	75	...
25...	Max	90	89	82	89	81	...
...	Min	80	80	78	78	73	...
26...	Max	87	85	86	87	81	...
...	Min	80	77	77	71	73	...
27...	Max	90	87	82	87	84	...
...	Min	82	77	78	78	74	...
28...	Max	87	81	80	83	84	...
...	Min	80	76	74	77	74	...
29...	Max	86	85	82	85	87	...
...	Min	78	77	75	77	76	...
30...	Max	86	80	84	82	89	...
...	Min	75	55	77	76	77	...
31...	Max	84	76	83	83	78	...
...	Min	72	73	74	74	74	...
Sept. 1...	Max	83	82	78	84	87	...
...	Min	70	67	74	76	74	...
2...	Max	84	80	75	84	78	...
...	Min	70	69	67	74	74	...
3...	Max	81	83	77	81	76	...
...	Min	71	72	71	74	73	...
4...	Max	81	83	80	84	80	...
...	Min	72	73	74	72	73	...
5...	Max	85	84	75	75	84	...
...	Min	74	73	73	72	73	...
6...	Max	87	80	74	68	83	...
...	Min	74	74	70	65	72	...
7...	Max	86	78	73	72	83	...
...	Min	74	72	70	62	72	...
8...	Max	88	82	78	75	84	...
...	Min	75	72	70	62	75	...
9...	Max	89	82	77	76	87	...
...	Min	76	74	72	64	75	...
10...	Max	88	85	71	76	84	...
...	Min	76	76	69	65	73	...
11...	Max	94	82	76	79	84	...
...	Min	81	73	68	66	73	...
12...	Max	93	81	77	79	88	...
...	Min	81	71	67	69	76	...
13...	Max	91	83	77	81	84	...
...	Min	82	73	69	67	78	...
14...	Max	92	82	75	82	86	...
...	Min	82	72	70	68	78	...
15...	Max	92	83	80	81	88	...
...	Min	81	71	72	69	76	...
16...	Max	91	83	75	86	89	...
...	Min	82	74	72	71	78	...
17...	Max	91	80	77	80	93	...
...	Min	80	70	72	69	78	...
18...	Max	92	81	80	82	93	...
...	Min	82	70	74	64	79	...
19...	Max	90	79	84	81	89	...
...	Min	82	66	73	67	77	...
20...	Max	89	80	87	83	92	...
...	Min	82	64	75	71	76	...

NEWCHWANG SHIPPING.

(From Bush Brothers' Circular.)

ARRIVALS SINCE 26TH JUNE.

From Chefoo.—*Guacho*, British bark; *Juno*, German bark; *Isis*, German brig; *Kiushu*, American steamer; *Peiho*, British steamer.

From Taku, &c.—*Vesta*, American brig; *Britain's Pride*, British brig; *Ellen Morris*, British brig; *Hilda*, British bark; *Chahai*, Chinese gunboat; *Aarhuus*, Danish schooner; *Hongkong*, German bark; *Adele*, American schooner; *Adella*, American bark; *Oscar Mooyer*, German bark; *Lass of Gawler*, British bark; *Ocean*, German brig; *Zobol*, Russian gunboat; *Catharina*, German schooner; *Diana*, German brig.

From Shanghai.—*Lochbulig*, Brit. schooner; *Peiho*, British steamer; *Southland*, British bark; *Abbotsford*, British steamer, *Cadiz*, American steamer; *Frances Henty*, British bark; *Claro Babuyan*, British bark; *Zeus*, British brig; *Otago*, German steamer.

From Hongkong.—*Kvik*, Norw. brig; *San Francisco*, German schooner; *sther*, German bark; *August*, German brig; *Boy*

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Bendixen, Danish bark; *Meridian*, Siam schooner.

From Amoy.—*Condor*, German bark; *Aldabaran*, French bark.

From Swatow.—*Thetis*, German brig.

DEPARTURES.

For Hongkong.—*Laura*, *Guacho*, *Ellen Morris* and *Kvik*.

For Swatow.—*Lochbulig*, *Hilda*, *Cadiz* and *Abbotsford*.

For Amoy.—*Otto*, *Candace* and *Katharina*.

For Shanghai.—*Sin Nanzing*, steamer; *Britain's Pride*; *Peiho*, steamer, and *Southland*.

FREIGHTS.—Tonnage is in demand, but there is not a seeking vessel in port, nearly all the steamers were settled in the South. *Cadiz*, for Swatow, at 46 cents per picul; *Abbotsford*, for Swatow, at 42 cents per picul; *Kiushu*, for Shanghai, at 32 cents per picul; *Peiho*, for Shanghai, at 35 cents per picul; *Otago*, for Shanghai, at 37½ cents per picul.

Clippings.

Messrs. Moran & Co. estimate the probable out-turn of Indian tea this season at 18,092,750 pounds. In 1865 the amount exported from Calcutta was only four and a half millions of pounds. Will this affect the China trade?—*China Mail.*

A Parsee, whose name appears in the list of passengers per Pacific Mail Packet *Japan*, has forgotten to wish good-bye to his friends. There are "victims of misplaced confidence," we hear, lamenting his departure.—*Ibid.*

The Canal boats seem now to be endeavouring to poke their nose into the opium carrying trade between this and Calcutta, whilst the two powerful firms who have hitherto monopolised the trade, on the other hand, are straining every nerve to keep the trade for their own steamers. We fear the days of monopoly are at an end and sharp competition will take its place. We understand that two Canal boats were laid on in opposition to the direct steamers *China* and *Hindostan*. But the powerful firms we have referred to chartered the Canal steamer, with a view to control the rates of freight, not only for opium but for other articles also. The last but not the least, *dramatis personæ*, viz., the shippers, now appear and stick out for lower rates. Thus the chartering is expected to result in a loss.—*Ibid.*

A Chinaman died, leaving his property by will to his three sons as follows:—A-Wye, his eldest, one-half thereof; A-ho, his second son, one-third thereof; and to A-chiu, his youngest, one-ninth thereof. When the property was inventoried, it was found to consist of nothing more or less then seventeen elephants, and it puzzled these three heirs to decide how to divide the property according to the terms of the will without chopping up the seventeen elephants, and thereby seriously impairing their value. Finally, they applied to a wise neighbour, A-sum, for advice. A-sum had an elephant of his own. He drove it into the yard with the seventeen, and said, "Now we will suppose that your father left these eighteen elephants. A-Wye, take your half and depart." So A-Wye took nine elephants, and went his way. "Now A-ho," said the wise man, "take your third and go." So A-ho took six elephants, and departed. "Now, A-chiu," said the wise man, "take your ninth, and begone." So A-chiu took two elephants, and absquatulated. Then A-sum took his own elephant, and drove home again. Query: Was the property divided according to the terms of the will?

The devil has got loose in Old China Street, and the denizens of that select neighbourhood are slightly agitated in their minds, as they have good reason to be. Chinese whose credibility is in inverse ratio to their gullibility, testify that they have actually seen him, and that on the occasion of this physical manifestation he entered a house by the door and left it by going through the roof and over the tiles. As this sort of thing can't be allowed in an orderly settlement, the police are looking after the visitor, and it is satisfactory to know that, as soon as he is caught, he will be deported—to Hongkong. Unfortunately the description of his appearance and garb is vague in the extreme. He is an old man; black, of course—all devils are, except when they are blue; he combines in his noble person everything that is repulsive; neither walks, nor runs, nor flies, but glides in the most incomprehensible and insinuating manner. People generally have a good notion of when he is coming, so they don't wait to see him, but the conviction having grown that he is there, they swear they have. He is given to practical jokes, such as turning poor people's victuals into devilish messes unfit for human food—and nothing touches a Chinaman more nearly than tampering with his rice. A grand exorcism has been going on, and it has been so far successful that no authentic testimony of his reappearance has been forthcoming since the occasion of his exit through the roof, but the Chinese are satisfied that he is still lurking in the neighborhood. Finds it congenial, no doubt.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.* "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Goods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hascall.* It combines the most valuable FLESH and BONE-FORMING SUBSTANCES, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently led to a rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required, Sold in Tins. Prepared by Savory & Moore. 143 New Bond Street, London. Procurable of all Chemists, Storekeepers, and Italian Warehousemen. —(1.)

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick, Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Kiangloong*—Messrs. Jules, and Sidford. Per *Hoogly*, from Marseilles—Mr. Fairbairn, Mrs. Dreyer and 2 infants, Mr. Leroy, Miss Raimford, Miss Eina Green and Miss Ellen Green. From Singapore—Mr. Anderson. From Saigon—Mr. Maurel. From Hongkong—Messrs. Dreyer, Morck, Meimo, and McBain. Per s.s. *Fire Queen*—Mr. and Mrs. Millish, and 42 Chinese. Per P. & O. s.s. *Indus*—Miss Hanmann, and 88 Chinese. Per s.s. *Szechuen*—34 Chinese. Per P. M. s.s. *Oregonian*—Messrs. C. Schuepel, Daly, J. B. Eames and servant, A. Myburgh, C. Sutton, one Japanese Officer, and nine in steerage.

DEPARTED.—Per P. M. s.s. *New York*, for New York—Yung Wing. For San Francisco—Mrs. E. Macgowan. For Yokohama—Dr. S. Wells Williams, and Mr. H. Symons. For Nagasaki—Mr. George.

FAMILY HERALD.

FAMILY HERALD, WEEKLY 1d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "THE FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

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The *Saturday Review* says: "THE FAMILY HERALD stands at the head, both in age and popularity, of all the penny serials. . . . The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life. The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. . . . Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

FAMILY HERALD, ANNUALLY 7s. 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

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The *British Quarterly Review* says: Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials . . . . There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them . . . . It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the FAMILY HERALD the best."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

Leigh Hunt, in his Autobiography, says:—"I call out every week for my FAMILY HERALD, a penny publication qualified to inform the best of its contemporaries."

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London: W. STEVENS, 421 Strand; and by Order of all Local Booksellers and Agents.

18ja-73 47 26th July, 1872.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS Of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; and on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious oilmen's stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

o-a-m 16my-73 33 18th May, 1872.

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IMPORTS—SUNDRIES.

SHANGHAI, 27TH JULY, 1872.

No 272 was issued for the French mail, which left on Sunday morning, the 21st instant. The French Mail, of the 7th June, arrived on the 21st; the English mail of 14th June, on Wednesday, the 24th, or four days before table-time. The next French mail will be several days late, as she did not leave Suez until eight days behind her proper time. A full report on the Piece Goods market is given below. There appears to have been a fair amount of business doing. The accounts from the river are more encouraging, but from the North great dullness is reported. A portion of the new French loan is being offered in this market; it will give about 6 %. If the Bund improvement scheme be carried, we shall also have a Municipal loan on the Market, this will bear 8 °/₀ interest. Telegrams have been received to 25th instant. The Cotton and Manchester markets are reported weak, and prices drooping.

The arrivals have been limited to coasters.

The departures—18th, *Galley of Lorne*, for London; 24th, *Gungner*, for London.

The weather—the heat has been somewhat modified by thunderstorms and rain; average thermometer during past week has been maximum 87, minimum 78, Farenheit.

SHARES.—There has been a good business doing, chiefly in Bank Stock and Union Steam Navigation Co. In our last, we quoted this stock Tls. 92; it receded to Tls. 90, when a demand set in, and it advanced in two days to 99 buyers. Hongkong & Shanghai Bank—Old, $ 125 paid, 71 per cent. prem.; New, $ 100 paid, 70 per cent. prem. Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.—Tls. 100 paid, Tls. 39 prem. Union Steam Navigation Co.—Tls. 100 paid, Tls. 1 discount. Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 100 paid, Tls. 47 prem. French Gas Co.—Tls. 50 paid, Tls. 13 prem. Yangtsze Insurance Co.—Tls. 500 paid, Tls. 260 prem. cash. Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—$ 1,000 shares, $ 200 paid, $ 320 prem. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 100 paid, Tls. 49 prem. Shanghai and Pootung Foundry Co.—Tls. 100 paid, Tl. 1 discount. Racket Court—Tls. 120 paid, Tls. 35 discount. Sailors' Home—Tls. 100, par; these debentures are to receive 10 per cent. interest until paid off.

PIECE GOODS:—A large general business has been done in Piece Goods since the date of our last Report. The details will be found below.

The last received London telegrams give 10s. ⅛d. per lb. as the price of Medium Orleans Cotton, and 10s. per piece for 8¼-lb. Grey Shirtings, the Liverpool and Manchester markets being depressed with prices tending downwards.

From TIENTSIN there is no special news to report. The advices to hand by Thursday's steamer are still of a despondent nature, but they are seldom otherwise. *Mildewed* 8¼-lb. Shirtings had been sold there at Tls. 1.83½ per piece, which shows a small loss on their cost here. HANKOW.—Messrs. Gordon Brothers, on 20th instant, write—"The water has fallen steadily during the last ten days, both here and in the interior, and we are already able to report a slight revival of the demand." They hold out expectations of a considerable business during the next fortnight. CHINKIANG.—Reports to the 25th are favourable. 30,000 pieces of Shirtings had been cleared within the week.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—Good common and best Eagle qualities have been in active request, and extensive transactions are reported at Tls. 1.88/90 per piece and Tls. 1.93/94 per piece, respectively. The daily Customs' Reports shew that the purchases are destined for the districts fed through Chinkiang. Medium and inferior chops have also been dealt in to a fair extent, but at rather irregular rates. *Mildew* sales continue to govern the value of the lower classed goods. Tls. 1.85/87 per piece has been the range of common to ordinary cloths guaranteed free from mildew damage. Sales 140,000 pieces. A steady enquiry has prevailed for 7-lb. Shirtings, but scarcity and the firmness of holders have restricted business to 23,000 pieces at Tls. 1.70 *a* 1.72½ per piece. Common to fair ordinary have been taken in preference to best cloths, and have commanded comparatively better prices. Indeed the value of best goods has been weak and drooping throughout the week. The trade wants for heavy goods have been satisfied with about 1,700 pieces. The stock of this weight is light.

WHITE SHIRTINGS gain but little in the estimation of the dealers. The transactions, since 19th instant, amount to only 1,500 pieces 56 Reed at Tls. 1.75 per piece, and 10,500 pieces 64 *a* 66 Reed at Tls. 1.95 *a* 2.16 per piece.

T-CLOTHS have not been in very active demand, and yet the total sales shew a considerable business in this fabric. Particulars are as follows:—

6-lbs.	Common	12,000	pieces	at Tls.	1.20 *a* 1.24	per piece.
7 ,,	do.	17,500	,,	,, ,,	1.39 *a* 1.43	,,
7 ,,	Mexican	10,000	,,	,, ,,	1.52 *a* 1.60	,,
8 ,,	36 in.	21,000	,,	,, ,,	1.66 *a* 1.80	,,

DRILLS.—The improved demand noticed in our last has been sustained. Every description has been wanted, but the stock of American Drills being exhausted, the settlements consist entirely of the English and Dutch manufactures. They are computed at 30,000 pieces English at Tls. 3.02 *a* 3.12 per piece, and 12,000 pieces Dutch at Tls. 2.94 *a* 2.98 per piece. Fine qualities are in very moderate supply.

JEANS.—The market is a shade firmer; at the same time, buyers refuse to advance on last quotations. The sales amount to about 7,000 pieces English at Tls. 2.19 *a* 2.20 per piece. In Dutch Jeans no transaction has transpired, but the article is now in better request, and 8¼-lb. make is held for Tls. 2.32½ *a* 2.35 per piece; while for 9-lb. goods, if there were any here, Tls. 2.50 *a* 2.52 per piece would readily be paid. In *Sheetings* we have not heard of any business.

FANCY COTTONS continue slow of sale, and the trade demands still retain their retail character. The business of the week comprises—*Chintzes*, Adrianople, 1,000 pieces at Tls. 1.70 per piece; Assorted, 1,000 pieces at Tls. 1.53 per piece, and Blue, 2,000 pieces at Tls. 1.20 *a* 1.25 per piece. *Turkey Reds*, 1,250 pieces 2-lbs. 8 *a* 12 oz. at Tls. 2.05 per piece. *Velvets*, 530 pieces at 27 *a* 28½ candareens per yard. *Velveteens*, 18 in. 2,200 pieces at 13¼ *a* 14¾ candareens per yard, and 26 in. 360 pieces at 24 candareens per yard. *Dimities*, 1,000 pieces at Tls. 1.23 per piece. *Dyed Brocades*, 1,500 pieces at Tls. 2.72½ *a* 2.85 per piece. *Gentian Shirtings*, 500 pieces at Tls. 2.55 per piece, and 900 pieces *Damasks* at Tls. 4.35 *a* 4.75 per piece.

WOOLLENS.—The market for Woollen goods continues to improve, and we have again to report considerable sales at prices shewing in most instances a further advance in value. Holders display great firmness; and considering the enhanced cost in Yorkshire, the decrease in the export from Home, the reduced stocks here, the firmness of holders, and the better prospects up river caused by the subsidence of the floods, it is not improbable that a much higher range of prices will soon be established. The following comprises the business in Woollens between the 19th and 25th instant, as reported—viz., *Camlets*, 1,300 pieces at Tls. 15 *a* 15.50 per piece. *Long Ells*, Scarlet, 2,200 pieces at Tls. 6.28 *a* 6.50 per piece; assorted, 5,500 pieces, at Tls. 5.65 *a* 6.00 per pieces. *Lastings*, 1,000 pieces at Tls. 11.00 *a* 12.00 per piece. *Crape Lastings*, No. 2—900 pieces at Tls. 5.00 per piece, now held for Tls. 5.25 per piece; No. 1—200 pieces at Tls. 9.10 per piece. *Crape Lustres*, 1,700 pieces at Tls. 3.90 *a* 4.20 per piece. *Figured Orleans*, 1,500 pieces at Tls. 4.05 *a* 4.20 per piece for good Hankow patterns. There is at the close a rather better feeling with regard to Tientsin designs of figures, and some prospect of business. *Medium Cloths*, 900 pieces at Tl. 0.80 *a* Tls. 1.32 per yard; and *Spanish Stripes* 3,100 pieces at Tl. 0.58½ *a* 0.65 per yard. The best runs of *C.P.H.* and *T.T.B.* Spanish Stripes are now worth fully Tl. 0.65½ *a* 0.66 per yard. The quotation Tl. 0.58¼ per yard was paid for a bad assortment of *H.D.B.* quality.

C.P.H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, per piece .....Tls.	15.6.5	15.4.0	15.5.0	14.1.0	17.0.0	...	13.0.0	13.7.0	12.5.0	...
Long Ells, per piece ..... ,,	6.5.0	5.9.0	5.2.0	5.5.0/6.0	4.6.0	...	..	5.1.0	5.1.0	..
Spanish Stripes, per yard ..... ,,	7.2.0	0.6.0	0 .6.6	0.5.7½	0.5.0	0.6.5	0.5.7	0.5.1	0.7.0	0.4.8

	Grey Shirtings.	White Shirtings.	T.-Cloths.	Drills.	Jeans.	Sheetings.	Dyed Shirtings.	Spots, White.	Spots, Dyed.	Brocades, White.	Brocades, Dyed.	Damasks, Dyed.	Chintzes.
Stocks, night 18th. *Pcs*	2,222,300	320,300	1,059,400	105,220	79,800	28,400	11,500	8,700	8,000	2,400	21,200	7,400	90,100
Against last year ,,	1,738,700	194,200	324,400	94,900	25,600	Nil	22,400	2,400	2,700	2,300	20,000	1,200	164,300

Figured Orleans.	Plain Orleans.	Turkey Reds.	Velvets.	Velveteens.	Muslins.	Dimities.	Handkerchiefs. doz.	M. & B. Cloths.	Camlets.	Long Ells.	Lastings.	Lastings—Crape.	Crape. Lustres.	Spanish Stripes.
98,100	2,700	21,900	300	22,900	7,600	10,900	116,200	25,900	24,000	89,900	12,600	9,100	27,400	13,500
...	...	55,100	20,900	33,800	2,100	21,000	26,900	28,700	25,390	102,000	14,000	16,600	...	23,900

The above Stocks are exclusive of cargoes *ex* strs. *Hooghly*, *Atalanta*, and *Indus*, and of sundry re-exports.

STRAITS PRODUCE & SUGAR.—Sugar, Sandalwood and Tin, are being shipped away in large quantities, the markets here being dull.

SUGAR has gone up river in considerable lots, especially Brown Swatow kinds, which are in heavy stocks. The imports have been—for the fortnight—White, 26,700 piculs; Brown 38,955 piculs; and the Exports—White 12,600 piculs; Brown, 30,750 piculs.

TIN is in rather better demand, good chops being quoted Tl. 1 higher.

SAPAN AND SANDALWOODS.—The former is not asked for; and for the latter a good enquiry exists, but the stock of best wood is almost exhausted.

METALS.—NAILROD IRON.—Since the date of our last issue, on 20th inst., the market for Nailrods has somewhat improved, owing mainly to the further advance telegraphed from England, but also in some measure to a rather increased demand on the part of the Chinese. Transactions comprise about 15,000 bundles, at Tls. 3.20 *a* 3.60, according to assortment.

BAR IRON is not wanted, but quotations for it remain unaltered.

LEAD.—L.B. in demand at Tls. 4.60 and 4.70 *a* 4.80, offered for long delivery by foreign speculators.

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COALS.—Some speculation has arisen, caused in some measure by the advices from England of considerably advanced sales and short supplies, and strengthened by the fact of stocks here being smaller than was anticipated. Cardiffs—holders ask Tls. 10, but buyers are unwilling to give this; English, Tls. 8.50; American—sales to arrive, Tls. 9.50; Australian—Sydneys have advanced to Tls. 10, and Newcastle is quoted Tls. 8.50; Japan—not much doing; Formosan—small sales, at Tls. 5.35.

FREIGHTS.—This market has been inactive. There being hardly any enquiries for coasting voyages, rates have a downward tendency. The tonnage in port is beyond present requirements. Hence to Tientsin, $0.28 *a* 30 cents. per picul; Newchwang to Swatow, 31 cents.; Chefoo to Swatow, 26 *a* 28 cents.; Newchwang and back, 21 cents. On the berth for London—*Northampton, Leicester, Taitsin, Weymouth, Doune Castle, Glaucus* steamer (full) to leave to-day, *Macgregor* s.s. For New York—*Chinaman, Kaisow,* and *Cashmere; Cyphrenes* steamer, *via* Foochow and Amoy. Rates to London.—Steamers, £3, 10s. per ton of 40 feet. Sailing craft, £3, *a* £3, 10s. per ton of 50 feet. To New York—£4.00 per ton of 40 feet. There are 20 steamers and 36 sailing vessels in port—against same time last year, 17 steamers and 33 vessels.

EXCHANGE.—Rates continue weak. Bank Bills 6 months' sight 6s. 0¾d.; First-class Credits to Banks, 6s. 1¼d. *a* 6s. 1½d.; to Private buyers, 6s. 1½d. *a* 6s. 1¾d.; Private and Documentary, 6s. 1½d.; On Paris Bank paper, 6 months' sight, Frs. ——; Private, Frs. 7.80. On India, Bombay and Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 314. On Hongkong, Bank paper, demand, 26¼ discount; Private, 15 days' sight, 26¾ discount. Mexican dollars—Sh. Tls. 78.90 per 100; Carolus dollars—Sh. Tls. 80.90 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,580 per tael.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Exchange on London 6 m/s Bank Bills 6s. 0¾*d.* ℔ Tl.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
COTTON PIECE GOODS:				
G. E. Grey Shirtings,				
38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs.	℔ pc.	1.7.0	to	1.7.3
8½ to 8½ lbs.	,,	1.8.5	,,	1.9.4
9 *a* 9¼-lbs.	per	2.3.0	*a*	2.4.5
9 10/12 *a* 10-lbs.	,,	2.5.5	,,	2.7.0
G. E. White Shirtings,—				
40 yds, 36 in. 56 Reed	℔ pc.	1.7.0	,,	1.7.5
60 reed	,,	1.8.0	,,	1.8.5
64 ,,	,,	1.9.2	,,	2.0.0
66 ,, best	,,	2.2.0	,,	.....
72 ,,	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.7.0
Drills, Am., 40 yds. 30 in. 15-lb.		3.4.0	,,	3.5.0
English, ,, ,, ,,		3.0.0	,,	3.1.5
Dutch, ,, ,, 13 *a* 14½-lbs.		2.9.0	,,	3.0.0
Jeans, D'ch., 30 yd. 30in. 8½ *a* 9½-lb.		2.3.5	,,	2.4.0
English. ,, ,, 8 *a* 8½-lbs.		2.1.8	,,	2.2.5
American ,, ,, ,,		.....	,,	.....
Sheetings—				
Amer., 40 yds. 36 *a* 38in. 15-lbs.		3.8.0	,,	2.9.0
Eng., ,, ,, ,,		3.0.5	,,	3.1.2
T-Cloths—				
6lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ord.....p. pc.		1.2.0	,,	1.2.4
7 lbs., do. do. ... ,,		1.3.6	,,	1.4.2
6 lbs. Mex.	,,	1.3.5	,,	1.4.0
7 lbs. ,,	,,	1.4.8	,,	1.6.5
8 to 8½ lbs.	,,	1.7.2	,,	1.8.5
X X		2.2.3	,,	.....
Handkerchiefs, Blue 28in.	℔ dz.	0.5.2	,,	0.6.0
Brown...	,,	0.5.0	,,	0.5.5
Spotted Shirtings, White.	℔ pc.	2.1.5	,,	.....
Dyed.	,,	2.6.5	,,	2.7.0
Brocades—White, 40 yds.	℔ pc.	2.2.0	,,	.....
Dyed	,,	2.7.1	,,	2.8.5
Damasks, Dyed, 40 yds. ...	,,	4.3.5	,,	4.8.0
Gentian Shirtings	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.6.0
Chintz—Assorted	℔ pc.	1.3.0	,,	1.6.5
Blue and Brown...	,,	1.1.5	,,	1.2.5
Scarlet	,,	1.5.5	,,	1.8.0
Turkey Reds, 24 yds. 3lbs.	,,	1.9.0	,,	2.1.0
Do. Best	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.6.0
Velvets—Black, 22 in. ...	℔ yd.	0.2.5	,,	0.1.4
Velveteens—Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.2½	,,	0.1.4
26 in.	,,	0.1.9	,,	0.2.1
Dimities, 12 yds. 37 in. ...	℔ pc.	1.1.0	,,	1.3.0
Muslins, 12 yds. 42 in. ...	,,	0.8.0	,,	0.9.2
Camlets, English, S S.....	,,	14.5.0	,,	15.5.0
G G ...	,,	15.5.0	,,	.....
S S G ...	,,	15.3.0	,,	.....
Medium & Broad Cloths.	,,	0.7.5	,,	1.5.0
Spanish Stripes	℔ yd.	0.5.9	,,	0.6.6
,, T. T.-B.	,,	0.6.5½	,,	0.6.6
Long Ells—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.4.5	,,	.....
,, C P H	,,	6.5.0	,,	.....
Assorted. H H	,,	5.5.0	,,	5.7.0
,, C P H	,,	5.9.0	,,	6.0.0
,, G G	,,	6.0.0	,,	.....
Lastings, 30 yds.	,,	9.5.0	,,	12.0.0
Crape Lastings, 30 yds....	,,	7.7.5	,,	9.1.0
Crape Lustres	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.5.0
Orleans—Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.8.5	,,	4.2.0
Do. Spot Patterns.		4.2.5	,,	4.9.0
Iron—				
Nail Rod small sizes	℔ pl.	2.9.0	,,	3.7.0
Fair to good assortments.	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.6.0
Hoop	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.5.0
Flat	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.0.0
Round	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.5.0
Lead L. B.	,,	4.5.0	,	.....
Common	,,	4.4.5	,,	.....
Tin Plates	℔ box	5.5.0	,,	5.7.5
Steel	℔ tub	2.7.5	,,	2.8.0
Flints	℔ pl.	0.4.0	,,	0.5.0
Window Glass	℔ box	2.0.0	,,	2.2.0
Pepper—				
Black	℔ pl.	9.0.0	,,	9.5.0
White	,,	15.0.0	,,	.....
Betel Nut—				
Cochin China	℔ pl	2.5.0	,,	3.0.0
Singapore	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.4.0
Sandal Wood—				
Best picked	℔ pl.	3.7.0	,,	.....
South Sea Island	,,	3.2.0	,,	.....
Malabar	,,	12.0.0	,,	14.0.0
Tin—Straits	℔ pl	24.0.0	,,	26.0.0
Malacca	,,	30.0.0	,,	32.0.0
Sugar—				
Black, Swatow & Amoy ...	℔ pl.	2.1.0	,,	2.4.5
Formosa	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.4.0
Brown Hainan	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.0.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	2.6.0	,,	.....
Swatow	,,	2.7.0	,,	3.0.0
Canton	,,	2.6.0	,,	3.0.0
Manila	,,	2.8.0	,,	3.0.0
Coals—Cargo quotations from ship.				
Cardiff	℔ ton.	9.0.0	to	9.5.0
English	,,	8.0.0	,,	8.5.0
American	,,	9.0.0	,,	9.5.0
Sydney	,,	9.5.0	,,	10.0.0
Newcastle	,,	8.2.5	,,	8.5.0
Japan (Karatz)	,,	5.0.0	,,	5.3.5
Formosa	,,	5.0.0	,,	5.3.5

EXPORTS.

TEA.—There has been a fair business in Black Tea during the fortnight. Green Teas have been purchased freely at very high prices.

Our Export to date as compared with last season is as follows:—

To Great Britain—	Black	3,000	lbs.	Excess.
Do.	Green	177,000	,,	do.
To America—	Black	118,000	,,	Deficiency.
Do.	Green	1,630,000	,,	Excess.

Black.—Buying has not been very general, though settlements aggregate a fair total. The market has been very quiet of late, and a considerable decline appeared imminent, but at the close settlements are reported at prices within ½ Tael of those previously offered.

There has been some eagerness shewn to purchase second crop Ningchows at Tls. 30 *a* 32. In our issue of 27th July 1871, we remarked "Second crop Ningchows of rather good quality have been taken as high as Tls. 27 against Tls. 23½ paid last year for similar Teas." A few Shuntams, of superior quality to those of last season, have found buyers at Tls. 17 *a* 18½. In other kinds there is nothing of interest to note. Prices continue very high and may be quoted on an average fully Tls. 3 above those ruling at this time last year.

Arrivals have come forward slowly, and the second crop is apparently nearly finished. Third crop Teas are expected early next month.

Settlements have been 25,000 chests. Re-shipments 3,000 chests. Stock (against 49,000 chests last year) 27,000 chests.

The following prices have been paid:—

	Ex 6s. 1½d.	Freight £3.10	Against 1871.
Oopacks	Tls. 20 *a* 30	1s. 2¼d. *a* 1s. 8½d.	1s. 2¾d. *a* 1s. 7¾d. per lb.
Oonams and Oonfas	... Tls. 17 *a* 30	1s. 0½d. *a* 1s. 8½d.	1s. 0d. *a* 1s. 6d. ,,
Hohows and Ningchows	Tls. 18½ *a* 32.10	1s. 1¼d. *a* 1s. 9¾d.	1s. 0½d. *a* 1s. 7½d. ,,

Green.—A considerable business has been done. New Teenkais have arrived in some quantity, and settlements are reported at Tls. 45 *a* 50 per picul, the latter price (as last season) being paid for "Echeong" chop. One or two parcels of Taiping Tea have been taken at Tls. 40 *a* 43 against Tls. 35 and upwards last year. Pingsueys have here and there been purchased a trifle cheaper, but we do not consider any general decline in values has been established. Regarding the quality of the new Teenkais, we consider them better in the cup than they have been for many seasons. On the other hand, the color is dull and undesirable, and the hurried manner in which the Teas have been brought forward appears to have necessitated a careless and imperfect manipulation of the leaf. Native reports affirm that the second crop will be inferior to that of last season, that the leaf has remained too long on the plant and that the make will be found inferior even to the first crop.

The Pacific mail steamer, sailing this morning, takes 650 tons Tea from here to New York.

			Against 1871.
Settlements—			
Pingsueys	7,800 ½-chests.	Stock—10,500 ½-chests.	6,600 ½-chests.
Teenkais and Fychows	21,700 do.	25,500 do.	1,200 do.
Shanghai packed	2,300 do.	2,500 do.	3,000 do.
Total...	31,800 ½-chests.	38,500 ½-chests.	10,800 ½-chests.

Prices paid have been—

		Ex. 6s. 1½d.	Freight £3.10 London	New York Freight £4.
Ping Sueys	Tls. 34	*a* 65=1s.	11d. *a* 3s. 6½d.=49¾	*a* 91½ cents. per lb.
Teenkais and Fychows...	,, 33	*a* 50=1s.	10½d. *a* 2s. 9d.=48¼	*a* 71¼ ,,
Shanghai packed	,, 42½	*a* 45=2s.	4¼d. *a* 2s. 5¾d.=61	*a* 64½ ,,

Hankow.—A large business had been done up to the 20th instant. Second crop Teas were bought at Tls. 3 *a* 4 over last year's prices, though all accounts agree in making the quality inferior. It is estimated that 20,000 chests would finish the second crop, shewing a probable deficiency as compared with last season, of about the same quantity. It is reported that the third crop had suffered from want of rain, but it is too early to receive reliable information. Total settlements to date, including shipments to Shanghai for sale, amounted to 443,000 chests against 420,000 chests in 1871.

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Export to Great Britain is as under—

	1872-73.		1871-72.
BLACK	*34,119,341 lbs.	...	34,115,786 lbs.
GREEN	1,451,536 ,,	...	1,273,665 ,,
	35,570,877 lbs.	...	35,389,451 lbs.

Export to United States and Canada—

BLACK	320,457 lbs.	...	438,288 lbs.
GREEN	2,373,392 ,,	...	1,063,747 ,,
	2,693,849 lbs.	...	1,502,035 lbs.

* In these figures the cargo of the s.s. *Parnassus*, lost, is included—1,783,276 lbs.

SILK.—Our Silk market has been comparatively quiet throughout the past fortnight. A fair business was done for the French mail, which left on the 21st inst., settlements at that date being estimated at about 2,500 bales. The chief enquiry then was for chop Silks, which had declined 20 Taels on our last quotations. Latterly, the market has been less active, and settlements, including 300 bales for America, amount to 1,500 bales, making total for fortnight 4,000 bales.

Since the decline on chop Silks, referred to, prices have remained firm, and in market Silks we note hardly any change.

Late arrivals do not show great improvement in quality, and the lower classes of Tsatlees are being mixed with second crop silk, which is of bad color and poor quality.

QUOTATIONS.

	Taels per picul.	Sterling cost per lb. laid down in London at Exchange 6/1 per Tael.	Telegraphic London value per lb. 23th July.
		s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Tsatlee—Chop No. 1	None	.....	31 0 @ 31 6
,, ,, 2	600 @ 610	32 0 @ 32 6	30 0 ,, 30 6
,, ,, 3	580 ,, 590	31 0 ,, 31 6	29 0 ,, 29 6
,, ,, 3½	560 ,, 570	29 9 ,, 30 3	28 0 ,, 28 6
Ordinary No. 3½ and *Chop* No. 4	540 ,, 550	28 9 ,, 29 3	27 0 ,, 27 6
Ordinary No. 4	520 ,, 530	27 9 ,, 28 3	26 0 ,, 26 6
,, ,, 5 & com	460 ,, 480	24 6 ,, 25 6	23 0 ,, 25 0
Kashing Taysaam Chop No. 1	530 ,, 540	28 3 ,, 28 9	27 0 ,, 27 6
,, ,, 2	510 ,, 520	27 0 ,, 27 9	25 6 ,, 26 0
,, ,, 3	470 ,, 490	25 0 ,, 26 0	23 6 ,, 24 6
,, ,, 4,5 & com.	420 ,, 460	22 6 ,, 24 6	21 6 ,, 23 0
Chin Cum & Coarse Taysaams No. 1	None	.....	None
,, 2	do.	.....	21 0 @ 22 0
,, 3	440 ,, 450	23 6 @ 24 0	19 6 ,, 20 6
,, 4 & com	420 ,, 430	22 6 ,, 23 0	18 0 ,, 19 0
Yuenfa, and Hainings Chop No. 1	None	.....	25 6 ,, 26 0
,, 2	490 @ 500	26 0 @ 26 6	24 6 ,, 25 0
,, 3	460 ,, 470	24 6 ,, 25 0	23 0 ,, 24 0
,, 4 & com	440 ,, 450	23 6 ,, 24 0	21 0 ,, 22 6
Hangchow Tsatlee	470 ,, 480	25 0 ,, 25 6	23 0 ,, 24 0
Laeyangs (Skeins)	380 ,, 400	20 6 ,, 21 6	18 6 ,, 19 6
Sewhings (Taysaam long reel)	400 ,, 430	21 6 ,, 23 0	18 0 ,, 21 0
Throwns (Trams.)	None	.....	24 0 ,, 25 6
Re-reeled Hainings	580 @ 620	31 0 @ 33 0	27 6 ,, 29 0
Do. Tsatlees	560 ,, 625	29 9 ,, 33 3	26 0 ,, 28 6
Szechuens, fair to fine	390 ,, 410	21 0 ,, 22 0	17 0 ,, 19 0
Do. common	270 ,, 300	14 9 ,, 16 3	.....

The P. & O. str. "*Ottawa*" has 600 bales engaged, and the "*Glaucus*" for London 1,850 bales.

OPIUM.—Business in Malwa, which had fallen off after the departure of last English mail was resumed later, and the market closes with firm holders for 1st class drug. Sales have been made at Tls. 445 to Tls. 457, and the latter figure forms the closing rate for best quality. Medium and soft kinds are Tls. 445 *a* 440.

Patna has been steadily improving since last mail, and the market is active to the close, at Tls. 480 *a* 482 for new, and Tls. 470 for old drug.

Benares is quoted at Tls. 465 for old and new drug.

	Malwa.	Patna.	Total.
Receipts for the fortnight	1,189	481	1,670
Stock on 13th inst. ...	2,935	1,397	4,332
Total ...	4,124	1,878	6,002
Deliveries since 13th inst.	1,313	372	1,685
Present stock	2,811	1,506	4,317
Against stock same time last year	3,472	1,120	4,592
Decrease in Malwa	661	...	...
Patna increase	...	386	...

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

The tendency to lower rates noticed in our last has continued, and rates close unsteady as below.

On London— Per Tael.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 6s. 0¾d.
First Class Credits to Bank, 6s. 1½d.
Do. to Private buyers,
Private and Documentary, 6s. 1½d.
On Paris—
Bank .....
Private 7.80
On India—
Bombay Bank, 3 days' sight...Rs. 314
Calcutta ,, ,, ,, ...Rs. 314
On Hongkong—
Bank Bills, demand.....26¼ ⅌ cent. disct.
Private, 15 days' sight—26¾ nominal.

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Shanghai Taels 167.50 per bar of 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—Shanghai Taels 111.25 per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—Shanghai Taels 78.90 per 100.
CAROLUS—Shanghai Taels 80.90 per 100.
COPPER CASH.—1,580 per Tael.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 26th July, 1872.

Adamson, Bell and Co.	124
Balfour, Butler & Co.	136
Barnet and Co.	338
Birt & Co.	11
Birley, Worthington and Co.	174
Bower, Hanbury and Co.	988
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	264
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	46
Bull, Purdon and Co	95
Butterfield & Swire	620
Chapman, King & Co.	80
Dent & Co.	30
Dickinson & Co.	50
Essex and Co.	756
Fogg & Co.	91
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	385
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	201
Helbling, J. C. and Co.	80
Holliday, Wise & Co.	30
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	497
Jarvie, John, and Co.	309
Lacroix Cousins & Co.	872
Lindsay & Head	17
Maertens, A. H.	636
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	334
Pila and Co.	764
Reiss and Co.	1,384
Russell and Co.	521
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	682
Scheibler, Matthaei and Co.	123
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	320
Siemssen and Co.	133
Skeggs, C. J. and Co.	30
Textor and Co.	1,249
Telge Nolting & Co.	48
Westall, Brand and Co.	384
Wright, Burkill and Co.	556
Sundries	5,687
Total Bales	19,400

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARE MARKET

Stock.	Shares	Paid Up.	Dividend	Closing Quotation.
	£	£	£	£
Banks.				
Agra Bank		10	8 p.c.	8½ Noml.
Comptoir d'Escte. de Paris.....	20	20	5½ p.c.	..
Chartd. Bk. of India, Autr. & Oh.	20	20	6 p.c.	16 Noml.
Chartd. Mer. Bk. of India, London and China.....	25	25	6 p.c.	27 Noml.
Oriental Bank	£25	£25	12 p.c.	47 ,,
H'kong and S'hai Bank,....Old ..	$125	125	12 p.c.	71*, prm. slrs.
Do. do. New..		100	12 p.c.	70 ,,
Steamer Cos.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.
S. S. N. Co.				
,, Stock....	100	100	12 p.c.	139 sales.
Union S. N. Co. ..	100	100	12 p.c.	99 ,, / 104 Dec. sales.
North-China Str. Co.	100	100		52
China Sea Saigon & Strts. S. S. Co.	$100	50		10 % disct.
China and Straits S. N. Co.....	100	2		25 ,, ,,
Docks.				Tl.
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tl. 500	Tl. 500	4 p.c.	190
Pootung Dock Co.	3,000	3,000	None.	1500 Noml.
Gas				
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	12 p.c.	Tl. 147 buyers
French Gas Co. ..	50	50	10 p.c.	63
H'kong and China Gas Co. Limited	£10	£10	10 p.c.	$ 65
Insurance.				
China Traders' Co. Limited.....	$1,000	1,000	475 p.ab.	$ 2400
North-China Insce. Co .....Old ..	Tls. 1,000	Tl. 200	Trienn'l	200
Do. do. New..	1,000	Tl. 300	Do.	170 prm.
Union Insce. Socy. of Canton	$5,000	1,000	Trienn'l	1,400 prm.
Y'tze Insce. Assn..	Tl. 500	Tl. 500	15 p.c.	Tl. 260 ,,
China & Japan Marine Insce. Co...	500	100	12 p.c.	43½ ,, slrs.
Chinese Ins. Co. Limited	$1,500	200	....	$ 70 ,, sales
H'kong Fire Insce. Co. Limited	$1,000	200	12 p.c. & $21.58bs	,, 320 ,,
Victoria do.	500	100	15 p.c.	38 ,, Aug. buyers.
China Fire Insce. Co. Limited	500	100	12 p.c.	,, 48 ,, cash.
Miscellaneous.				
S. T. & Lighter Co.	Tl. 850	Tl. 850	10 p.c	Tl. 575
Shai. & Hongkew Wharf Co.....	100	100	12 p.c.	Tl. 48-9 ,, ,,
Shai. and Pootung F'ndry and En. Co.	1000	100		99 pr share
Soochow Bridge Co.	100	100	15 p.c. & bonus.	200 Noml.
S'hai Racket Club	120	120	5 p.c.	80 ,,
Recreation Fund..	$50		None.	20 ,,
Bridge of Boats (Ningpo)	500	500	12 p.c.	410 ,,

J. P. BISSET & Co
Sharebrokers.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

NOTICE.

UNTIL Further Notice, the Steamers of the Shanghai Branch—the *New York*, *Costa Rica*, *Oregonian*, *Golden Age*, and *Ariel*, will be despatched from this Port, for NAGASAKI, HIOGO and YOKOHAMA, on or about the 2nd, 12th, 19th and 27th of each month.

Steamers leaving on or about the 12th, and 27th, will connect at Yokohama with the Company's Regular and Extra Steamers for San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued for San Francisco, New York, Canada and Europe, (viâ Overland Railroad,) Mexico, Central and South America.

Through Passage tickets issued to San Francisco, New York, and Europe (viâ Overland Railroad), Mexico, Central and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office of the Agency, NEW MASONIC BUILDING.

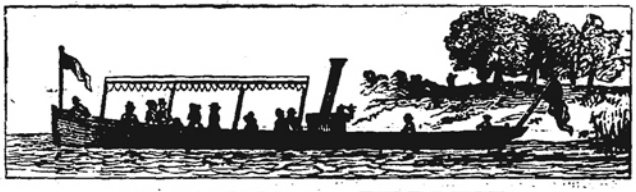
GEO. F. BOWMAN,
Agent.

2240 (c. a.) Shanghai, 12th June, 1872.

SHIPPERS OF TEA FROM HANKOW.

Season 1872-73. Hankow, 24th June, 1872.

SHIPPERS.	FROM 8TH JULY TO DATE.				TOTAL TO DATE.			
	Chops.	*Chests.*	*Half-chests.*	*Boxes.*	*Chops.*	*Chests.*	*Half-chests.*	*Boxes.*
Adamson, Bell and Co.	...	...	...	...	20	3,230	7,270	3,110
T. F. Ballance	13	2,340	3,210	...	24	3,200	5,190	5,670
Beazley, Paget and Co.	2	170	1,020	...	29	6,180	5,580	3,890
Brondsted and Luddeke.....	3	770	...	...	43	9,570	15,490	...
Drysdale, Ringer and Co. ...	...	...	...	...	91	18,860	32,570	10,110
Evans and Rainbow	12	3,210	1,420	...	101	28,810	17,450	7,810
Gibb, Livingston and Co. ...	...	...	...	...	16	3,300	6,350	1,000
Gilman and Co.	2	500	650	...	19	3,750	7,500	1,600
Gordon Brothers	9	2,220	1,670	...	88	23,380	20,130	6,810
Haminoff, Rodionoff and Co.	7	1,270	1,540	...	52	9,590	15,900	5,800
A. Heard and Co.	...	...	...	...	5	2,140	1,020	...
Ivanhoff, Oberin and Co. ...	4	430	1,050	...	38	6,800	10,000	1,720
Major and Smith	3	...	610	...	52	8,470	11,500	4,560
Okooloff and Tokmakoff	14	1,410	3,990	610	88	19,920	32,790	3,500
Pugh and Co.	2	...	1,140	...	30	6,980	10,160	840
Rodewald, Schonfeld and Co.	...	...	...	...	13	1,260	7,380	1,300
Russell and Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Sassoon, Sons and Co. ...	1	...	400	...	50	16,310	12,510	2,800
Shaw, Ripley and Co.....	...	...	...	...	6	1,700	800	2,000
E. Townend and Co.	7	1,950	320	920	42	8,590	8,350	3,310
Turner and Co.	...	...	...	...	11	2,370	3,030	500
R. Anderson	7	520	2,140	400	80	10,340	23,640	15,800
Little & Co.	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,000	1,000
Native shipments.....	87	31,800	—	...	235	85,380	...	...
Total.....	173	46,600	19,160	1,930	1,136	280,130	255,610	83,130



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BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £160 to £225
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £215 to £293
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £270 to £360
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £396 to £506
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £715 to £860
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS,

ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

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o-a-f 9-ap73 21 April 10th, 1872.

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"Star-Brand."

Rolled and hammered India and Bamboo Steel.

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23, ABCHURCH LANE,
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Order through Merchants.

5jy 46 July 6th, 1872.

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FOR THE
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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1872.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Leaf.	Total Black.	Japan.	Dust.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			150,412.86	530.70	..	150,943.56	3,561.03	..	1,723.45	165.66	0.45	610.77	5,223.98	11,285.34
Tigre	July 20	Hongkong	197.08	..	..	197.08	..	..	170.00	63.89	..	17.00	42.00	277.89
Gungner	" 22	London	6,079.48	..	..	6,079.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	156,689.42	530.70	..	157,220.12	3,561.03	..	1,893.45	229.55	0.45	627.77	5,265.98	11,563.23

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Leaf.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			2,204.50	..	..	2,204.50	315.70	4,062.73	603.55	78.04	53.51	2,815.99	9,734.42	17,663.94
Costa Rica	July 11	New York	197.71	..	..	197.71	..	26.20	..	..	..	9.37	69.93	105.50
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	2,402.21	..	..	2,402.21	315.70	4,088.93	603.55	78.04	53.51	2,825.36	9,804.35	17,769.44

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Leaf.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green
Total as per last Report			7,375.78	..	419.73	7,795.51	40.00	..	134.94	333.87	..	..	..	508.81
Nanzing	July 16	Tientsin	684.74	..	..	684.74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manchu	" 19	Do.	789.92	..	752.00	1,541.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	8,850.44	..	1,171.73	10,022.17	40.00	..	134.94	333.87	..	..	..	508.81

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles and Continent.	To America.	To Hongkong, &c., and Suez.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Total as per last Report	10,849	4,167	685	128	15,829	17	15,846
Subsequent Shipments	1,089	357	33	33	1,512	..	1,512
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11,938	4,524	718	161	17,341	17	17,358

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COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast & Riverine Ports. Export.	Coast & Riverine Ports. Re-export.	Coast & Riverine Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		399.00	..	..	19,550.86	..	..	251.00	..	..	20,200.86
Catharina	July 18	..	..	..	218.50	..	..	..	..	..	218.50
Pearl	,, 18	..	..	..	240.00	..	..	..	..	..	240.00
Shaftesbury	,, 17	..	..	..	316.40	..	..	..	..	..	316.40
Hupeh	,, 18	..	..	..	138.80	..	..	..	..	..	138.80
Ping On	,, 22	..	..	..	190.80	..	..	..	..	..	190.80
Haugchow	,, 20	..	..	..	667.00	..	..	..	..	..	667.00
Haining	,, 23	..	..	..	422.06	..	..	..	..	..	422.06
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		399.00	..	..	21,744.42	..	..	251.00	..	..	22,394.42

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 20TH JULY, 1872.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	49½	49.50	30	36.00	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	49½	49.50	30	36.00	..	..	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption and Imported direct to the Shore	31	31.00	138	165.60	46	55.20	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wghts.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Foochow. Chts.	Foochow. Wght.	Hongkong. Chts.	Hongkong. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	203½	203.50	49½	49.50	59	59.00	82	82.00	110½	110.50	20	20.00	122	122.00	..	..	..	..	646½	646.50
Patna	6	7.20	..	..	4	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7.20	..	..	..	..	16	19.20
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7.20
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	209½	210.70	49½	49.50	63	63.80	88	89.20	110½	110.50	20	20.00	128	129.20	..	..	..	..	668½	672.90

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Lay Days.	Rates.	Remarks.
Lightfoot	British	Barque	343	Chinkiang to Tientsin	22	$ 3,350.00	In full.
Columba	,,	,,	344	Chefoo to Swatow	18	0.31	Per picul.
Clansina	,,	,,	460	Foochow and back	20	1,900.00	In full.
Jas. S. Stone	American	,,	710	From Hongkong to Foochow, then to Shanghai	18	2,487.00	,,
Fanny Breslauer	British	,,	273	Newchwang, Swatow and back	26	0.47	Per picul.
Emma Augusta	American	Schooner	283	Nagasaki to Yokohama	15	3.00	Per ton Coal.
Morro Castle	,,	Barque	404	Newchwang, Swatow and back	32	0.47½	Per picul.
Lunan	British	Brig	261	,, to Swatow	18	2,650.00	In full.
Southland	,,	Barque	270	Nagasaki and back	14	2.65	Per ton Coal.